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REAR
SERV. CO.

SEEDS

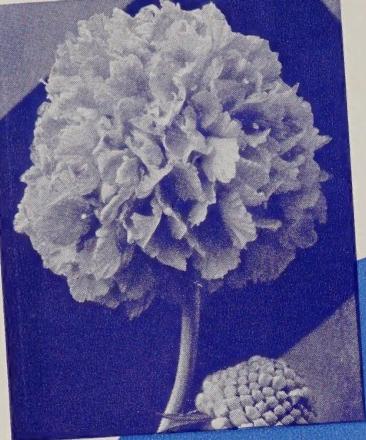


The Western Seed Co.

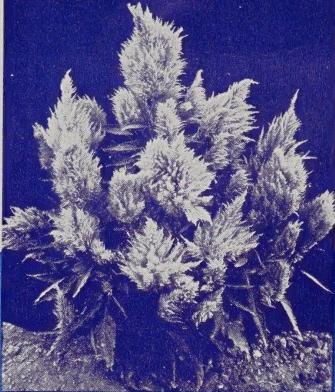
1425 15th St.

DENVER

COLORADO



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon
All-America Selections—Honorable Mention
Page 44, No. 1339



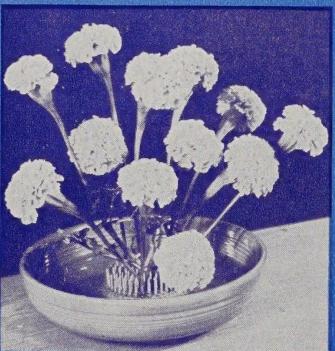
CELOSIA, Plumosa
Page 36, No. 1078



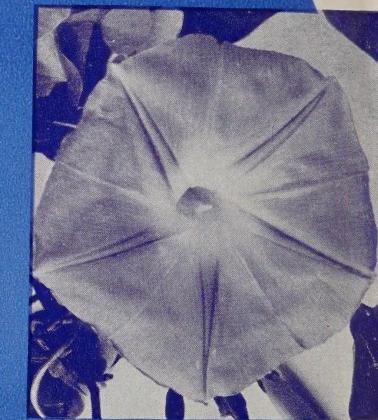
LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial
Page 39, No. 1192

EASILY GROWN ANNUAL
FLOWERS
RECOMMENDED
for Your
1941 GARDEN

SPECIAL OFFER 1 Packet Each 75c
Postpaid



MARIGOLD, Golden Ball
Page 40, No. 1216



PETUNIA, Glow
All-America Selections—Silver Medal
Page 42, No. 1293



ZINNIA, California Giant
Page 49, No. 1466



PETUNIA, Glow
All-America Selections—Silver Medal
Page 42, No. 1293



MARIGOLD, Harmony
Page 40, No. 1219

PLANT CLEAN, FRESH SEED!

THAT HAVE BEEN TESTED for GERMINATION and PURITY

How Unwise It Is to Plant Seed That Is Not Truly Clean and of Good Germination

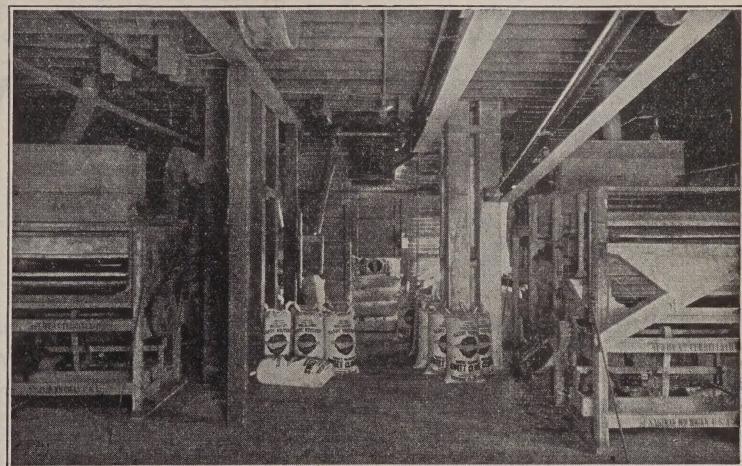
Modern cleaning machinery is necessary to take out dirt and all foreign matter. Also all light seed must be removed and only the heavy seed retained as in them is the high germination.

In order to maintain and produce high quality seed, extensive trials are necessary.

We operate numerous farms and trial grounds throughout Colorado, Arizona and California, a good portion of which is devoted to extensive field trials of seed we sell.

We have our own special seed analyst and a seed testing laboratory. Our seed is tested for purity and germination. We do not guess. You can depend on Gold Seal Seeds.

Climatic conditions in this western territory which we serve is so different from other sections of the United States. Our different seasons, different soils, altitude, amount of sunshine, amount of rainfall all have such an influence on crop results. So the selection of breeding adaptable varieties is so essential. The old saying "Western Seeds for Western Growers" is a safe guide. Our seed is put up under the "Gold Seal" trademark and it is your protection in the garden or farm.



One of Our Plants Showing Modern Machinery for Cleaning Seeds

Field Seed Prices

Shortages of some varieties of vegetable seeds are far more serious now than in the last World War, for then there was not the tight blockade that exists now around Holland, Denmark, France, and Italy.

Added to this American seed growers experienced a short crop of carrots, onions, mustard, beets, etc., and to make this seed shortage still more acute South America, Africa and England, which countries have been in the past getting most of their seeds from Continental Europe, now are drawing from the United States.

May we suggest you order early for some planters will be without seed or be forced to plant inferior quality seeds.



Extensive trials of different vegetables to find those best adapted to Western soils and conditions.

The Western Seed Co.

Retail Store
1421-23-25 Fifteenth Street

ELMER HARTNER
President

Warehouses: 1512 Blake Street, and
1600 Bassett Street

R. E. PATTERSON
Manager

DENVER, COLORADO



FREE OFFERS
See Page 31

Our Guarantee

Our seeds, plants and nursery stock are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop.

Growers and Distributors of WESTERN GROWN GARDEN SEEDS

This is our thirty-first annual issue of our seed book. If you have planted Gold Seal Seeds before, you know that they are reliable and tested. You can buy Gold Seal Seeds with the assurance that they are carefully grown, handled and are of very high quality.

Vegetable Seed is a very important department in our business. Good vegetable seed was the foundation on which The Western Seed Company business was built—in fact, the first three years Vegetable Seeds were the only kind of seeds we sold and today we are one of the foremost and leading Vegetable Seed handlers in America. This is due to:

- 1 Our consistent policy of quality.
- 2 Our advantageous position as large growers and shippers of all kinds of vegetables, enabling us to know the best strains and varieties adapted to our western country.
- 3 Our constant testing of the seeds we sell, for purity, germination and adaptability to this western country.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

 Where this insignia appears in this catalog it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of merit and have received an award in the All-America Selections Trials.

ASPARAGUS SEED

CULTURE: Sow seed thick in rows 20 inches apart. Use plenty of water for the seed has a hard hull. After the plants start growing do not cultivate as this will injure the roots. The following spring the roots must be separated and transplanted in the field or garden, making trenches about 4 inches deep, 6 inches wide; place roots, cover up, 20 inches apart. Leave the rows 3½ feet apart. If you do not care to wait and raise your own roots we can supply you with two-year-old roots of the varieties listed below.

MARY WASHINGTON. (Re-selected.) Very productive. Best rust resistant strain, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Produces rich, thick, dark green stalks, tinted darker at tips. It is the earliest and fastest growing variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 90c).

EARLY GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL. (Gold Seal Quality.) The best of the European varieties. Does very well in western territory and a very heavy yielder. Dark green large shoots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 75c).



Re-Selected
Washington

ARTICHOKESE

CULTURE: In February or March sow and transplant in hotbeds until the danger of frost is over. Set in very rich, well drained soil in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in row. Plants can be raised in seed beds outdoors, but will not produce heads the first year. Jerusalem Artichokes should be planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE ARTICHOKESE. Are cultivated for their cone heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with light covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years. Cultivation limited in this section. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.75).

JERUSALEM or POTATO ARTICHOKE. A dandy hog feed, heavy bearer. See page 32.

BEANS We Recommend Only Those We Know to Be Heavy Producers

CULTURE: Beans must not be planted until danger of frost is past and the soil is quite warm. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 2½ to 3 feet apart for field culture. Space the seed 2 to 3 inches apart in the row and cover with 1 to 2 inches of soil. For a continuous supply make sowings every 2 weeks until 10 weeks before the first expected frost. Beans are more delicious and bear longer when picked before fully matured. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until blossoms appear. A packet will plant about 25 feet of row; 1 lb., 100 feet; 60 lbs. to an acre.

GREEN PODDED BEANS

BOUNTIFUL or EARLY SIX WEEKS. 49 days. Is the earliest of the green varieties. A very productive bean pods are about 5 inches long, straight, handsome, rather light green and flat and of good

quality. Is very popular on Eastern Markets.

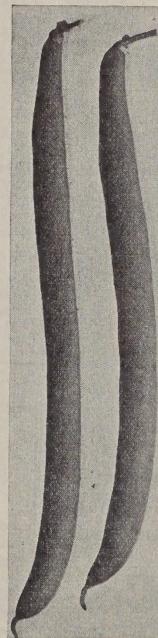
STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINES.

51 days. Well adapted to Colorado and is of especially fine variety in that they are stringless, of good texture, about 5½ inches long, almost round, very productive and sturdy grower, quite resistant to field diseases.

LANDRETH STRING-LESS.

52 days. Is in reality a greatly improved Burpee's Stringless. Pods are longer, slightly more round, flesh more tender, less fibrous, and no strings. Is a 15 per cent heavier yielder than Burpee's and a good shipping variety.

FULL MEASURE. (Gold Seal Quality.) 54 days. One of the finest beans that can be grown because, besides



Tendergreen
Stringless
All-America Selections
Gold Medal

Full Measure

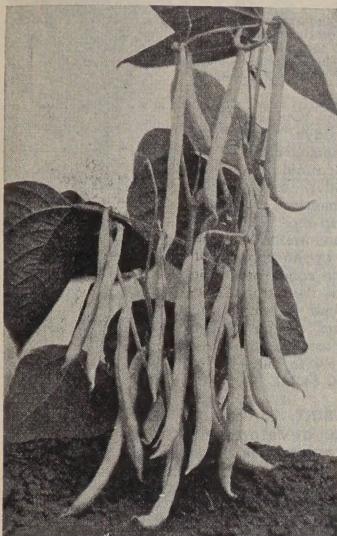
being absolutely stringless, the texture of the pod never grows coarse but remains tender and meaty after the bean is fully matured. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, round, straight and firm.

 **TENDERGREEN or ASGROW STRING-LESS.** 54 days. Pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, being absolutely stringless, straight, round, dark green, meaty and free from fibre and remain in this condition longer than any other variety. We have found this variety quite resistant to blight and other diseases and recommend it for main crop.

GIANT STRINGLESS. 55 days. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Light green stringless pod 6 inches in length, round, and fairly straight.



BEANS — Each Year More Growers Choose Western Grown Seeds



Round Pod Kidney or Brittle Wax

WAX PODDED BEANS

ROUND POD KIDNEY or BRITTLE WAX. 54 days. An outstanding sort for home use and for the shipping trade. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, extremely brittle; fleshy, absolutely stringless and fibreless; the best of the round podded wax varieties.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. 53 days. A desirable home and market garden variety. Plants strong and productive. Pods round, slightly curved, brittle and absolutely stringless. Seed solid black.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. A much improved type of Golden Wax. Pods are stringless, smooth, symmetrical flat, light golden color, very tender, 5 to 6 inches long, almost an inch longer than Improved Golden Wax, which is rather stringy.

BEAN PRICES

	Pkt.	Postpaid		Not Postpaid			
		1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.	
Bountiful	.05	\$.10	\$.35	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$12.00	
Stringless Black Valentine	.05	.10	.30	1.15	1.60	13.00	
Landreth Stringless	.05	.10	.30	1.10	1.50	12.00	
Full Measure	.05	.10	.30	1.10	1.50	12.50	
Tendergreen (Asgrow Stringless)	.05	.10	.35	1.20	1.60	13.00	
Giant Stringless	.05	.10	.30	1.10	1.50	12.00	
Round Pod Kidney Wax	.05	.10	.35	1.20	1.60	13.00	
Pencil Pod Black Wax	.05	.10	.30	1.15	1.60	13.00	
Top Notch Golden Wax	.05	.10	.30	1.15	1.65	13.50	
Kentucky Wonder (Green)	.05	.10	.30	1.20	1.50	12.50	
Kentucky Wonder (Wax)	.05	.10	.30	1.25	1.75	14.00	
Horticultural	.05	.10	.30	1.35	1.90	15.00	
Broad Windsor	.05	.10	.35	1.45	2.00	16.00	
Henderson's Lima	.05	.10	.35	1.15	1.50	12.50	
McCrea's Lima	.05	.10	.35	1.35	2.00	16.00	
Fordhook	.05	.10	.35	1.35	1.90	15.50	
Baby Potato Bush Lima	.10	.15	.40	1.35	2.50	18.50	

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD (Green.) 67 days. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Pods 7 to 9 inches long, practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Slightly stringy, fibreless, very brittle.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Wax). 66 days. The best wax podded pole bean. Vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant clusters, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white.

SHELL BEANS

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRAN-BERRY. 56 days. Also called Dwarf Cherry. Used for snap beans, and also for green shell beans which are edible in 62 days. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow splashed with carmine at maturity; semiround, stringless, prolific. We can supply dwarf bush or tall climbing varieties.

BROAD WINDSOR or FAVA. A late variety for use as a green shelled bean. Plants are very large and upstanding, pods glossy green. At eating stage the beans are light green, broad, flat, and usually three to a pod. Also edible when dry. Seed reddish brown with black eyes.

FOR FIELD BEANS, KIDNEY BEANS, NAVY BEANS, Etc. See page 68.

LIMA BUSH OR BUTTER BEANS

CULTURE: Planting and care of Limas same as other Bush Beans, except 4 inches apart in row and for best yield a warm, sandy loam is desirable.

HENDERSON'S. 70 days. The earliest variety. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy; pods flat, containing 3 to 4 flat, light green

beans or seed, of excellent flavor. Best yields obtained on warm sandy loam. Dry beans creamy white.

MCCREA'S LIMA. Something new and different in Bush Lima Beans. Pods are small, like Baby Limas, but seed is large potato type, with 3 to 5 in a pod. Will stand cold in spring and heat in summer better than other Lima varieties.

FORDHOOK. 77 days. Plant large, upright, vigorous, highly productive. Pods contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans, large, thick, oval, of excellent quality. Dry beans white with tinge of green.

(A) BABY POTATO BUSH LIMA. Here at last is a small, thick seeded Butter Bean with a real Butter Bean flavor. It is early and prolific. Plants grow 12 to 16 inches high, pods are large and well filled for a baby lima.



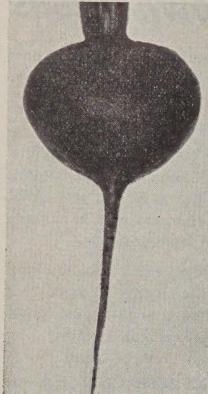
(A) Baby Potato Bush Lima (New)
All-America Selections—Silver Medal 1940

We Especially Recommend These Varieties

Beans—Tendergreen.
Beets—Detroit Special Strain.
Broccoli—Propageno.
Cauliflower—Mount Blanc.
Cauliflower—White Mountain.
Carrot—Streamliner and Imperator.
Cabbage, Early—Copenhagen Market.
Cabbage, Late—Danish Round Head.
Cabbage Resistant—Detroit and Resistant Globe.
Cantaloupe—Queen of Colorado.
Cucumber—The Colorado.
Lettuce—815.
Lettuce—915.
Onion—Mountain Sweet Spanish.
Pears—Rogers 95.
Radish—Dura Scarlet Globe.
Turnip—Purple Top Globe.

TABLE BEETS — Grown for Purity, Tested for Germination

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Detroit Dark Red



Perfection Detroit
All-American Award of Merit

CULTURE: Beets thrive best in deep, rich sandy soil, one which the roots can penetrate easily. Seed may be sown in the early spring as soon as ground can be worked; later sowings for continuous supply, every two or three weeks until the middle of July. Sow seed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover 1 inch deep. Thin plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. A packet will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 100 feet; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

EARLY EGYPTIAN. 57 days. This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. While young it is very sweet and tender and oval in shape and presents a fine appearance, but with continued growth it becomes broader and fatter.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

EARLY WONDER. 60 days. Valuable as a first early variety. Tops medium small, erect. Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Special Strain). 62 days. Almost globe in shape with small tap root and of fine quality. Vermilion color, of very attractive appearance when bunched. Very satisfactory for market garden and as a shipping sort.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (lb. 90c).

OHIO CANNER. A fine new market garden variety. Tops medium, roots a flattened globe in shape, smooth oxblood red, flesh dark red.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 60c) (1 lb. \$1.10).

SWISS CHARD or Spinach Beet

CULTURE: Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The midrib when boiled makes delicious greens or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall.

LARGE RIBBED DARK GREEN LEAVED. 52 to 62 days. Large, smooth dark green leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 85c).

LUCULLUS. 52 to 62 days. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).



Lucullus Chard

DETROIT DARK RED. (Our New Special Strain.) 70 days. Main crop table beets for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root. This is especially bred for uniformity in shape, color and general appearance. Flesh very dark color, the zones are so inconspicuous that the flesh appears as a solid ball of blood red meat and remains tender and of the highest quality until roots are full grown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.25).

PERFECTED DETROIT. 70 days. A strain of recent development.

Comes 90 per cent true to dark shade red and does not show white rings. Roots little smaller; smooth, globe-shaped and tops shorter than regular Detroit; desirable for bunching.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

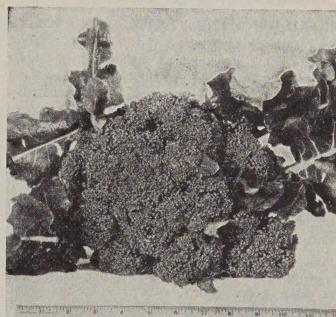
STOCK BEETS. See Page 69.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

They can be successfully grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage and require the same method of culture. They mature best in the autumn after the weather becomes cool.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Plant dwarf and compact, 20 inches tall, covered with small firm sprouts.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (lb. \$3.00).



Extra Early Propageno

BROCCOLI

(Italian Green Sprouting)

A vegetable especially adapted to Colorado. Culture is the same as for cauliflower but it is much easier to grow and does not require protecting heads by tying. A rapid grower producing bluish green heads in center of plant about 90 days after planting. After original head is cut, the plant produces many branches which also bear smaller heads of best quality.

EXTRA EARLY PROPAGENO. A most extra strain of Italian green sprouting Broccoli. It produces a large compact central head of bluish green color. After this head is cut a large number of side branches continue to develop. This variety is a rapid reproducer and our stock is noted for its great uniformity and fine quality of flowered heads.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$4.00)

Stock or Mangel Beets

See Page 69



THE WESTERN SEED COMPANY, DENVER, COLORADO

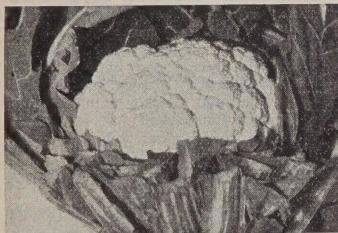
CAULIFLOWER ~ APPROVED BY THE SEVEREST CRITICS

NOTICE SUPPLY OF CAULIFLOWER SEED

As you no doubt know Cauliflower seed comes from Denmark and Holland. So far no shipments have been able to get out of these countries, due of course, to the war. However, there is still some hope, but until we are assured of additional supplies we are unable to quote in larger quantities than one ounce.

CULTURE: For early June crops with altitudes about the same as Denver, sow seed in hotbeds during February. For higher altitudes, later planting is best. Plants should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be done shortly after the first of April. For midseason crops plant seed in cold frames. For late crops plant seed in May and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field about June 15th. Cauliflower is grown much in the same manner as Cabbage. To make the best, largest and whitest heads the plants need cool, moist weather, well enriched soil and thorough cultivation. After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around them and tied, thus to produce snowy white heads. Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plants. Be careful that the heads are not kept too warm and plants grow too tall and spindly, nor must the roots at any time be allowed to become dry either in the plant bed or in the field. A packet will produce about 150 plants, an ounce about 3,000 and four ounces are required for an acre. (Cauliflower worms can be controlled by the use of CUBOR without danger of poisoning. See page 70.)

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Mount Blanc

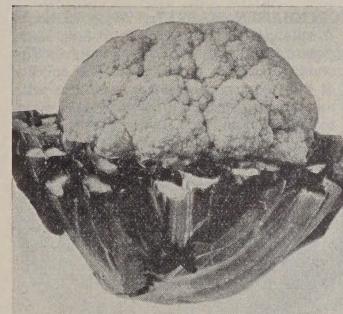
MOUNT BLANC. This has proved to be the Wonder variety of Cauliflower. It yields more marketable heads per acre than any other variety. Especially adapted to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. It grows on a short stem with heavy foliage set closely. The crop heads simultaneously. Three cuttings usually clear the field. This is especially recommended for extra early crop and strange as it may seem, for the very late crop. For an early crop set out the plants just as soon as possible and the crop will mature within a few days of the extra early Mountain Snowball or Super Snowball and for late crop sow the seed in May, transplant to fields in June and crop will be ready in September.
(Pkt. 35c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (1/2 oz. \$2.25)
(oz. \$4.50)

MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL. A medium early variety that produces a heavy yield of fine quality heads which are pure white, compact, deep and heavy. Foliage is heavy and dark green with good rib. Many growers are partial to this variety for main crop. Does not head all at one time.

(Pkt. 30c) (1/4 oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$3.50)

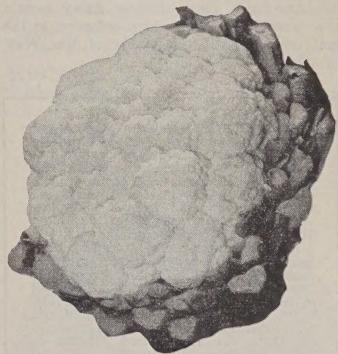
EARLY COPENHAGEN SNOWBALL. Selected.) An old favorite early Erfurt strain. Produces good white heavy heads. While this is an early variety, yet, it is used mostly for midseason and late crops.

(Pkt. 35c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (oz. \$4.50)



Extra Early Mountain Snowball

EXTRA EARLY MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL or ORIGINATOR'S SUPER SNOWBALL. Best suited for the extra early crop. It is a fast grower and very fast maturing. Be prepared to tie the leaves just as soon as the small heads begin to show and you can expect the entire crop to mature at practically the same time. Produces a strong plant with good sized, pure white heads, covered with plenty of dark green foliage.
(Pkt. 35c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (1/2 oz. \$2.25)
(oz. \$4.50)



White Mountain Selected

WHITE MOUNTAIN SELECTED. Best main crop variety of cauliflower, and we consider it the most satisfactory variety of cauliflower grown. Heads are deep heavy pure white with good foliage. If sown at the same time as Mount Blanc, crop will be ready just following our Mount Blanc. For the past two years we have had wonderful yields and fine quality with this variety both on our farm in the vicinity of Denver and in the mountains of Colorado. Also very fine results at Pueblo and Canon City, Colorado.

(Pkt. 35c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (1/2 oz. \$2.25)
(oz. \$4.50)

MARINE SNOWBALL or SELF PROTECTING SNOWBALL. It is second early and a heavy yielder of even-sized and very firm heads. The foliage is very dense and overlaps the tender flower, thus protecting it from the hot sun and making it an almost sure crop.

(Pkt. 30c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (1/2 oz. \$2.00) (oz. \$4.00)

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. See page 32.

**FOR APHIS USE BLACKLEAF 40
WORMS, ETC., USE CUBOR**

See Page 70

TWO FINE VARIETIES

Hartner's Special (Early) - Hartner's Special (Late)

A very beautiful main crop cauliflower. Heads are deep, balloon-shaped. Solid, very regular. Heavy, dark green foliage.

EARLY. Comes 10 to 14 days earlier than the Late. Suitable for heavy, cool ground.

LATE. Same characteristics as Early. Best suited to warm, light soil.

(Pkt. 30c) (1/4 oz. \$1.25) (1/2 oz. \$2.00) (oz. \$4.00)

CABBAGE—Only Varieties Tested by Us and

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

For Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants, and
Cabbage Information, We Are
Headquarters.

We are large growers and shippers of Cabbage, growing and shipping hundred of cars yearly. We test and try out on our vegetable farms, every new introduction of cabbage and the varieties listed herein are those found to be best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the West and Middle West.

CULTURE: The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (fall plowed if possible). For early planting sow seeds of the early varieties in hotbeds the first part of February. For second early sow in March and April, in hotbeds or cold frames. For late varieties, sow outside in April and May. The plants should be set in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they may be grown. A packet of seed will produce about 250 plants, 1 oz. about 3,000 plants, and ¼ lb. will plant an acre. We recommend using Cubor for worms, and Nicotine or Cubor for Aphis. See page If your soil is infected with disease, we recommend planting only disease-resistant varieties listed on next page.

LOUISIANA COPENHAGEN. 64 days. This early cabbage was bred to withstand low temperature, therefore, can be set in the field very early. Does not bolt to seed. Outyields Golden Acre but is slightly later.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (½ lb. \$1.75) (lb. \$3.00).

EUROPEAN MARKET. 70 to 72 days. European Market is both early and a heavy yielder. It follows Golden Acre, being only about 6 days later but is a much heavier yielder and a better header. It is about 4 days earlier than Copenhagen Market and produces a heavier yield of round, solid heads of nice green color. It is an excellent shipping variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).



Golden Acre—Selected

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days from setting of plants. A very fine extra early cabbage, in fact, the earliest round head variety maturing uniformly and all heads about at the same time. Heads are round, very firm, bright green color, about 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The stalk is very short, plants can be set close together. Each year a great deal of Copenhagen is sold as Golden Acre.

Regular strain.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

Elite Strain. Seed produced under glass the finest quality obtainable.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

GREEN ACRE. 68 days. A new type of extra early round headed cabbage. In some respects very similar to Golden Acre except that heads are larger, more solid and heavier. The head and leaves have a better color being a glossy dark green color but matures a few days later.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.35) (lb. \$4.00).

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 to 76 days. A splendid early, round head sort, head averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, makes it very popular with the market gardeners, being short stemmed and maturing the heads all at the same time. Gold Seal Quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.90).

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 to 85 days. The leading and most desirable mid-season cabbage because it is very dependable as a crop producer. Heads are good size, solid, round in shape, good green color. It matures a little later than Copenhagen Market and just before the Hollander and Danish Roundhead. Excellent shipping and early kraut variety. Our seed is grown for us in Holland by a specialist.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 95c) (lb. \$3.50).

DANISH ROUNDHEAD SHORT STEM. (Selected.) (Gold Seal Quality.) 98 to 105 days. This is the most popular of all late varieties. It is an earlier, shorter stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead. The heads are the right market size, very solid and heavy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER CABBAGE—SHORT STEM. 100 to 110 days. Is our own introduction. You cannot get the genuine strain except in Gold Seal packages. Evergreen Hollander excels in quality—the heads are uniform, solid, heavy, and crisp. A very heavy yielder. It is a little later in maturing than the Danish Roundhead. It retains its rich green color longer than any other variety.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$3.75).



Copenhagen Market

DANISH BALLHEAD SHORT STEM HOLLAND. (Gold Seal Quality.) 100 to 110 days. If planted on good ground a large yield can be expected, for the heads are all of a good size, deep round, very solid and interior very compact. Desirable for shipping, storage or high quality kraut.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (¼ lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$3.50).

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. 105 to 110 days. This short stem variety is a special production of the Penn State College. It is an extremely fine strain of Short Stem Hollander. Heads attractive, flattened globe shaped, 6 to 7 inches deep.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (½ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$4.50).

European Market

Found Adapted to Western Soil and Climate Are Listed

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Racine Market

YELLOWS DISEASE RESISTANT STRAINS

Ground that has been planted year after year with cabbage often becomes infested with disease. These strains have been bred to resist the disease known as "Cabbage Yellows." However, if your ground is free of disease, we recommend planting the regular strains.

RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE or RESISTANT DETROIT. 65 days. Same as Regular Golden Acre except as name implies, bred to resist yellows.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (1/2 lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$4.50).

RESISTANT COPENHAGEN MARKET. 74 days. Same as Regular Copenhagen, but resistant to yellows.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (1/2 lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$4.50).

RACINE MARKET. 74 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market. Color is gray-green. It is dependable, early and uniform. Heads are round and an excellent short season type. One of the most resistant varieties of cabbage, being 98 to 100 per cent resistant to yellow disease.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$4.25).

MARION MARKET. 77 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market but later in maturity and more of a blue-green foliage. Heads are larger, coarser and heavier yielding than regular Copenhagen Market. An excellent midseason cabbage.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

GLOBE. 82 days. Selected from Glory of Enkhuizen. A fine midseason round head type maturing a few days later than Marion Market. The heads are globe shaped, very compact, and have small cores. This variety widely used for kraut. Very resistant to disease.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

EARLY RED ACRE. 82 days. Heads and leaves a dark red purple, heads round, medium sized, and solid. Matures earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 105 days. Is a medium-late maturing variety. Heads are round, medium to large, hard, of dark bluish red color.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50).

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. 90 days. The best of the Savoy type for general use; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green, of good quality.

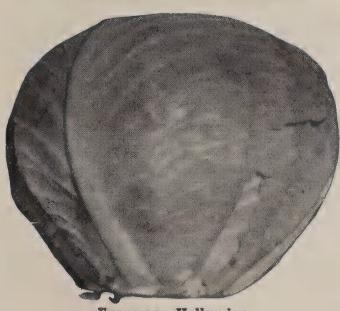
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).



Red Hollander (Disease Resistant)

CHINESE CABBAGE PE-TSAI

This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage. It combines the qualities and flavor of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable.



Evergreen Hollander

RED CABBAGE AND SAVOY CABBAGE

RED HOLLANDER. Disease Resistant. 100 days. A round headed late red cabbage, very uniform, foliage purple red, heads solid and compact. A good storage variety. Highly resistant to yellows.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$5.00).

CULTURE: Same as turnip or lettuce. For spring crop plant as soon as danger of frost is over. For fall crop, plant in July. Sow seed in rows 24 inches apart and after established, thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows. Irrigate and cultivate well. Do not allow ground to dry out

CHIHILI OR CELERY CABBAGE. The best and earliest variety is ready to eat in 70 days from seeding. Leaves are long, green and fringed on edge with white mid-ribs; but just before maturing, the leaves tighten and fold over forming torpedo-shaped, firm and compact, bleached, tender sweet heads.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (1/2 lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$2.25).

WONG BOK. Heads shorter and thicker than Chihili. Compact, tender and well-balanced.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.75).

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 32.

CARROTS — No Better Quality Seed Can Be Bought



Imperator
All-America—
Award of Merit

TOUCHON. Small core, tops small, roots deep orange, cylindrical, stump-rooted, flesh bright orange, tender and sweet.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

SUPREME DANVERS. A longer, slimmer and smoother Danvers. Roots are deep orange, almost coreless, with smaller tops.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.60)

STREAMLINER. An improved Imperator. More uniform, not as wide at the shoulder as Imperator and also a little darker in color. Very few side roots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75)

DANVERS RED CORE. 75 days. This is the same as regular Danvers Half Long, except it is different in that the core is smaller, which in turn means smaller tops. As an eating carrot it is superior. Is a good shipping variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50)

Our Carrot Seeds Are All Selected and Can Be Depended Upon as They Have Been Tested

CULTURE: For early use sow seeds when the ground is fit to work and for late crops and in sections with altitudes and climates about the same as Denver, carrots may be sown as late as July 1st. Sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart, and when 2 inches high it is best to thin out so that the plants stand 2 inches apart in the row, but for the shipping trade where a long, uniform, even, well colored carrot is desired a new method of planting and growing is found most practical; that is, to plant seed on beds 6 to 8 inches high, scattering the seed in rows 2 inches wide. This can easily be done by using a wide shoe on the drill. As the carrots begin to get a fair size the irrigation ditches are made deeper and the soil is banked higher around the crown of the carrot which prevents green crowns and the deeper ditches result in longer rooted carrots, which are most desirable.

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

NANTES IMPROVED. 70 days. Excellent for home and market garden use. Tops small, not strong enough for good bunching. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

CHANTENAY, LONG TYPE. 72 days. A very fine new carrot for home and market garden as well as shipping. Medium early. Same as regular Chantenay but roots are longer, more cylindrical, giving it a fine appearance. Flesh crisp and tender, deep orange in color; small core; good, strong top of medium height.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50).

OXHEART or GUERANDE. 72 days. Desirable for home use; heavy cropper and a good keeper. Roots bright orange, thick, blunt ended, of heart shape. Flesh deep orange; small tops.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.10) (5 lbs. \$5.00).

DANVERS HALF LONG. (Our Selected Strain.) 75 days. The best known, most popular, all purpose carrot. It is most largely grown on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots vary in size as to soil conditions and time left to grow, but generally they are 8 to 10 inches in length, tapering uniformly to a slightly blunt point, smooth and handsome. Popular with market gardeners and commercial growers for bunching and shipping.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50)

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for stock, and every stock owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his stock an occasional feed of carrots through the winter as an alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or

SHORT TOP SHIPPER. 75 days. A new strain bred for planting in districts where under certain weather conditions and rich soils, many varieties of carrots produce too large a top which is quite objectionable as a crating or shipping carrot. This carrot is bred for a shorter top, which is dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, largely blunt ended. Flesh bright orange, tender and of good quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

(A) IMPERATOR. 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use and for shipping. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; are long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange; extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).



Long Type Chantenay

May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED. A heavy cropping sort for garden use and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange in color.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

YELLOW BELGIAN. Very similar to White Belgian, except for color. Pale yellow skin, with green top; hardy and productive.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).

MASTODON or WHITE BELGIAN. This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of very large size and partly above ground. Flesh is light cream color, skin above ground is green and is white below ground. Is a good keeper. Plant 2 lbs. to the acre of this seed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

CELERY — Quality Seeds Produce Quality Vegetables

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

SELF-BLANCHING

CULTURE: For self-blanching or summer varieties, seed is started in hotbeds the middle of March and requires close attention, keeping the seedbed moist and giving plenty of air. Plants should be set out any time between the 1st and 20th of May. Best results are obtained from double rows. The plants are set on each side of the irrigating ditch. Set plants 8 inches apart in the rows, and double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Self-blanching Celery requires close attention and plenty of cultivation, as it is very injurious to the crop if plants are allowed to stunt, which is caused from lack of cultivation and improper irrigation. Celery requires plenty of water, but water should not be allowed to stand in the rows.

LONG JOINTED WONDERFUL. For the last ten years more of the Wonderful strain of summer celery has been planted than any other, because it is unusually thick and attains large size and heavy weight. Also unusually free from soft stalk and seeders and a remarkable shipping variety. From this strain of Wonderful there has been selected a newer strain known as Long Jointed Wonderful. It produces a taller celery with a long heavy stalk. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 60c) (¼ lb. \$3.50) (lb. \$13.00).

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. (Tall French Strain.) A variety extensively grown in this district, known as a summer variety and shipped to distant markets. Quick, robust grower, bleaches easily and stalks golden yellow color. Grows eight inches taller than most summer varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 50c) (oz. 70c) (¼ lb. \$2.65) (½ lb. \$4.25) (lb. \$8.00).



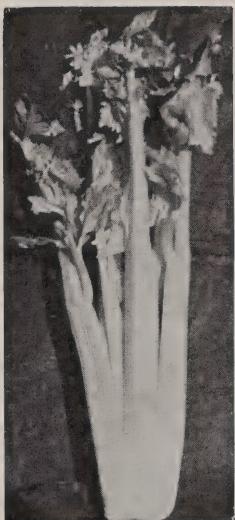
Long Jointed Wonderful

GOLDEN "R" YELLOW RESISTANT. After several trials we have found Golden "R" the best so far introduced. It is in appearance a cross between Tall French Golden Self Blanching and Golden No. 14. We found it most resistant to the celery disease known as Yellows sickness, root rot, slimy, and crown rot. We recommend our strain to growers who have in the past suffered losses from disease.

(Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$2.00) (¼ lb. \$7.00) (½ lb. \$14.00) (lb. \$25.00).

PASCAL CELERY

The finest eating celery grown. It is of strong growth; forms solid, crisp stalks of rich nutty flavor. Blanches easily to rich creamy white and is very brittle. Retains its color and fresh appearance for a long time.



Weirich's Strain Pascal

CULTURE: Pascal and Utah varieties. For earliest crop, to be ready for market or home use about July 15, seed should be sown indoors or in hotbeds around March 5th, and for later crops seed may be sown any time up to the last of April. Late seedings can be sown in cold frames or even set out of doors. For early crop transplant to open ground or field about May 1st and for later crop transplanting can be successfully done as late as July 20th. Pascal is usually grown in single rows 30 to 36 inches apart and plants set 8 inches apart in rows or can be grown in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Frequent irrigation but not too much water at a time is best. Soil should not be allowed to bake or become hard. Keep free from weeds. When the plants have about reached their growth, the stalks can be bleached by wrapping paper around each stalk while still growing in the field or a slower method of bleaching can be done by boarding; that is, by placing 12 inch boards on edge on each side of the rows. For celery to be carried over after November 1st protection against freezing is necessary, which is done by placing the celery in trenches about 12 to 14 inches wide and deep enough so that when the field plants are taken up with plenty of roots and placed in the trench, just the very top leaves are above the ground. Time required to bleach depends upon how well matured the celery is when placed in the trench. Also on the temperature, warmer the trench the faster celery bleaches.

HARTNER'S GIANT PASCAL. This is an improved and highly developed strain of Giant Pascal. Its appearance and form are perfect, and its eating and keeping qualities are outstanding, being sweet, crisp and a nutty flavor, and it ranks among the best. For the market gardener who grows a crop to market late in the fall and winter we highly recommend this strain.

Strain "A"—Medium length stalks. (Pkt. 20c) (oz. \$2.00) (¼ lb. \$7.50) (lb. \$26.00).

Strain "B"—Tall. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

WEIRICH'S STRAIN PASCAL. (Home grown seed.) This strain is considered by the leading Pascal Celery growers as the highest development of this important variety of celery. It has had the most careful selection and breeding under glass. Stalks are medium length, thick and firm. An easy bleaching variety suitable for both papering and trenching, and free from soft stalks and seeders. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 75c) (¼ lb. \$2.50) (lb. \$8.00)

UTAH JUMBO PASCAL. A new strain of Utah Celery, lately developed. Grows taller and heavier. Withstands blight better. Has an excellent appearance and fine flavor. Stalks are heavy, firm and crisp. A good shipping variety. We especially recommend it for summer shipping. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 75c) (oz. \$1.20) (¼ lb. \$4.00) (lb. \$12.00).

UTAH or GOLDEN CRISP. An easy bleaching variety for summer crop, but we think Utah Jumbo a far better variety. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

GOLDEN PASCAL (Regular Strain). A variety of celery grown for its sweet flavor and crisp, nutty stalks, is easier to grow than the selfblanching varieties. Bleaches to a creamy yellow. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).



Hartner's Giant Pascal Strain "A"

SWEET CORN

SEEDS MUST HAVE QUALITY
SEEDS MUST HAVE GERMINATION

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Something new. It is replacing, to a great extent, the old open pollinated varieties mainly due to its eating qualities and increased yields. In bringing out Hybrid corn, the original purpose was to produce a corn resistant to Stewart's disease in which success was attained, but also by this inbreeding a highly palatable corn is produced and a much increased yield.



Golden Cross Bantam Special Selection

EARLY BANCROSS. 80 days. This top-crossed Bantam is produced from an especially selected, large eared strain of 8 rowed Golden Bantam. It produces 8-14 rowed, cylindrical ears of good quality and color, and matures 5 days earlier than other available stocks of topcrossed Bantam.

TENDERGOLD. 81 days. A good variety maturing ahead of Golden Cross Bantam. Stalk sturdy with good foliage; highly resistant to disease. Ear nearly cylindrical, 12-16 rowed, kernels medium in width and depth, golden yellow, tender and of good quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM SPECIAL SELECTION. 85 days. A majority of the seed dealers in the United States as well as the growers have voted this variety of Hybrid Corn as having the most merit and the most satisfactory variety yet introduced. It is fast replacing the other yellow varieties. Stalks are sturdy with exceptionally broad vigorous leaves bearing ears of 10 to 14 rows and kernels slightly lighter yellow than regular Bantam. Two ears are usually produced on each stalk. They are about 8 inches long. This hybrid is resistant to Stewart's disease. For its remarkable uniformity no doubt Golden Cross Bantam will hold the lead for years to come.

(A) KINGSCROST HYBRID. 87 days. Very similar to Golden Cross Bantam except

CULTURE: A rich warm sandy soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the West sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts. If planted in rows, make the rows about 3 feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the rows, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil pressed firmly down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early variety 3 to 3½ feet apart and plant 6 kernels to the hill. For the later sorts, the hills should not be less than 3½ feet apart and when 6 inches high thin so as to leave 3 or 4 plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

CULTURE HYBRID SWEET CORN: It is grown the same as ordinary open pollinated corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers find 8 pounds enough. We caution our customers when trying to save their own seed from hybrids as results will not be satisfactory unless crossing is done each year.

that the ears are a little larger and ready for market a little later.

(A) COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID. 90 days. White variety. The ears represent the regular Country Gentleman but this variety will be found to be greatly superior to the old variety. This is especially noted by the uniformity of size and eating quality. It has fine deep kernels and very good eating quality.

OPEN POLLINATED

(Not Hybrids)

YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. 72 days. A recent introduction. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for homes and market gardens. Ears have strong husks and 8 to 12 rows of kernels golden yellow, even size, tender, and sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for such an early variety. Especially recommended in place of Golden Nugget or Spanish Gold.



New Cross Bantam

GOLDEN GEM. 73 days. It is the earliest yellow sweet corn on the market, being 10 days earlier than Golden Bantam. It is also sweet and the ears are about the size of Bantam.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE. 78 days. An early yellow variety with good sized ear, particularly desirable for market garden use. Four to five days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 10 to 12-rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow, sweet, tender, and of good flavor.

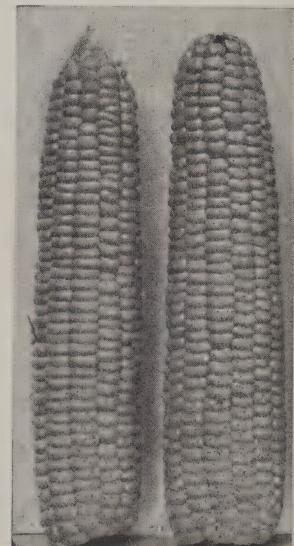
EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM. 82 days. The most popular and largely grown sweet corn. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy,

early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather can be planted early. Well adapted to high altitudes and short seasons.

GOLDEN GIANT. 88 days. A midseason yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16-rowed. Kernels golden yellow.

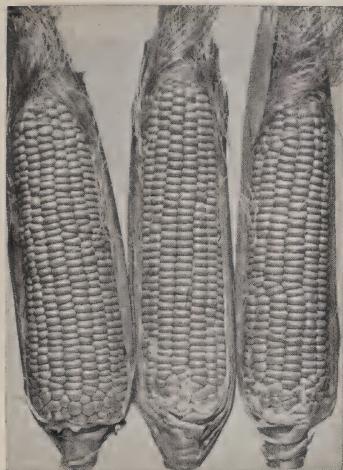
GOLDEN SHOE PEG or GOLDEN KERNEL. 95 days. One of the richest flavored of all varieties. The plump golden yellow kernels are of great depth, set solid with irregular rows of shoe peg form. The ears are moderately large and the yield is heavy.

BLACK MEXICAN. 90 days. Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8-rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet, white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.



Early Golden Bantam

Gold Seal Seeds Have Both

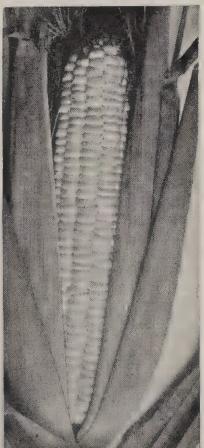


Golden Bantam Evergreen

WHITE VARIETIES

HARTNER'S EARLY PEARL. 74 days. Earliest white sweet corn. Besides being extremely early it produces good-sized ears of 8 to 10 rows of exceptionally fine pearly sweet corn. It is superior to all other varieties of early white corn, for it withstands light frost and can be planted early in the spring, and will from the day of germination rush forward to meet the early demand for sweet green corn.

EARLY EVERGREEN. 90 days. The ears of this fine corn are 10 inches long, having 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of excellent flavor. A magnificent kind for market gardeners and for second early crop in the home garden. It ripens one week in advance of Stowell's Evergreen but ears are not quite as large. Remains green a long time.



Hartner's Early Pearl

CHERVIL SEED
See Page 29.

CHIVE PLANTS AND SEED
See Pages 29 and 32.

CORN PRICES

Varieties	Pkt.	Postpaid 1/4 lb.	Postpaid lb.	5 lbs.	Not Prepaid 10 lbs.	Not Prepaid 100 lbs.
Early Bancross Hybrid .....	.05	.15	.35	1.50	2.25	17.50
Tendergold Hybrid .....	.05	.15	.35	1.50	2.25	17.50
Golden Cross Bantam Special						
Selection Hybrid	\$.05	\$.15	\$.35	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$17.50
Kingscroft Hybrid .....	.05	.15	.35	1.50	2.40	17.50
Country Gentleman Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.45	2.00	3.40	27.50
Golden Early Market .....	.05	.10	.30	1.50	2.00	13.00
Golden Gem .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.85	13.00
Golden Sunshine .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.85	13.00
Early Golden Bantam .....	.05	.10	.30	1.25	1.70	12.00
Golden Giant .....	.05	.10	.35	1.30	1.85	13.00
Golden Kernel .....	.05	.10	.35	1.45	2.00	14.75
Black Mexican .....	.05	.10	.35	1.40	1.90	14.00
Hartner's Early Pearl .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.70	12.00
Early Evergreen .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.75	12.50
Country Gentleman .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.75	13.50
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.05	.10	.30	1.30	1.75	12.50

CELERIAC



Smooth Prague Celeriac

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 95 days. A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners. Also desirable for home and market gardens for late crop. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. 97 days. The best known late variety of sweet corn. Highly desirable for home and market gardens and used extensively by canners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20-rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, medium width, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.

CULTURE: The roots instead of the leaf-stalks of this kind of celery are the part used for food. Are excellent in soups and stews, or cooked and sliced for salad. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in row. Give thorough cultivation.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.25).

CHICORY

(French Endive)

CULTURE: Sow the seed about 1 inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within 1½ inches of the crown, the side roots broken off, and the main roots shortened to a uniform length of about 9 inches. They are then placed upright 2 inches apart in a trench about 18 inches deep.

WITLOOF. This variety has become very popular for winter salads. It forms a delicious dish when served like Endive or Cos lettuce with French dressing. The leaves and stems blanch easily.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.50).

EXTRA EARLY LARGE CATALOGNA. This is a new introduction from Italy, being the earliest and largest variety grown. This variety is especially recommended for forcing.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$1.75).

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE. The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Culture the same as carrots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

COLLARDS

SOUTHERN or CECOLE. Grown for its large leaves which are cooked as cabbage or greens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 25c) (lb. 85c).

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS or PEPPER GRASS. Much used with lettuce, to which flavor it adds an agreeable pungency.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 30c).

TRUE WATER. The pleasant, peculiar flavor of water cress makes it one of the most delicious salads for table use. It will grow where there is a supply of good fresh water.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.40).

CUCUMBERS

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Besides Being Dealers
in Seeds, We Are Colorado's Largest Shippers
of Vegetables . . .

CULTURE: Cucumbers prefer a heavy loam. After danger of frost has passed, plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 4 feet apart. Drill about 3 pounds seed to the acre and when plants have 4 or 5 leaves, thin to 1 plant every 18 inches. Cultivate often and irrigate about once a week. Keep the cucumbers picked as fast as they reach the size desired. If fruits are allowed to remain on the vine, the vines cease to bear fruit.

SLICING VARIETIES

EVERBEARING. 55 days. An early and prolific variety. If fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue to bear throughout the season.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c)
(lb. \$1.15).

WHITE SPINE or IMPROVED. 60 days. A very productive early variety. A cucumber that can be used both for slicing and picked when small for pickling. This is our selection. Fruit 8 to 10 inches long.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c)
(lb. \$1.00).

VAUGHAN. 70 days. Particularly desirable among the long, late varieties for home garden or forcing. Fruits dark green, symmetrical and attractive. Holds color and crispness well after picking.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 95c)
(lb. \$1.65).

CLARK'S SPECIAL. 63 days. An outstanding variety for shipping, and for market gardeners. Holds its color and firmness when handled long distances. Fruit handsome, very dark green color; slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm; remains edible for a long time; very few seeds.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c)
(lb. \$1.25)



All-America Selections—Gold Medal

Our Cucumber Seeds Colorado Grown
and Will Produce the Best Crops



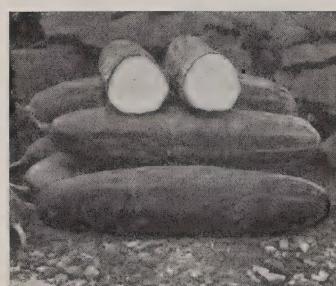
The Colorado
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

A **THE COLORADO.** (All-America Award.) 67 days. A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on the critical markets. It has become exceedingly popular because of its excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety. The fruit is inclined to taper, especially at the stem end. It is a vigorous, productive variety, highly resistant to unfavorable growing conditions.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50)

IMPERIAL. 63 days. Very prolific, dark green color and uniform in size, averaging from 10 to 12 inches in length. Straight and free from crippled or little necks. Small seed chamber. Solid, white, firm flesh that is most delicious in flavor. We especially recommend it to growers for outdoor planting, as a shipping cucumber.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c)
(lb. \$1.50).



Clark's Special
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

DAVIS PERFECT. 65 days. A desirable midseason variety for home garden. Fruits dark green, tapered both ends; flesh crisp and of good quality. Remains green a long time.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c)
(lb. \$1.10).

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 70 days. Excellent for home garden. Where a two purpose variety is desirable it is suitable for pickling and dill size as well as slicing cucumbers. Hardy and prolific. Fruits deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c)
(lb. \$1.25).

A **STRAIGHT "8".** 70 days. Is ideal in shape, size and color. Is uniformly cylindrical, almost from end to end. Averages 8 inches long. Produces very few ill-shaped fruits. Desirable as a shipping variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c)
(lb. \$1.35).

PICKLING VARIETIES

NATIONAL PICKLING. A late development by the National Pickle Association and is claimed to produce more pickles of uniform shape and size than any other variety. Is black spine type, rather blocky in form.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c)
(lb. \$1.25).



National Pickling

CHICAGO PICKLING. 59 days. Grown extensively for the large pickling establishments throughout the country. Fruit is medium, pointed at each end, deep green color.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c)
(lb. \$1.00).

SNOW PICKLING. 56 days. A somewhat smaller sort than the Chicago Pickling. Square ended.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c)
(lb. \$1.00).

JAPANESE CLIMBING. 60 days. Distinct climbing sort, used to cover trellises and fences. Fruits weigh 2 pounds; deep green, quite uniform and attractive. The color of ripe fruit is deep russet, traced with netting.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c)
(lb. \$1.10).

These Vegetables Add Variety to Your Menu

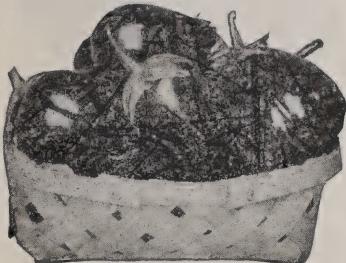
All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE: A rich, sandy, warm soil produces the best plants and yields the highest number of fruits. Seed should be started indoors or in hot beds sometime during February. Plants should be set out in the garden as soon as danger of frost has passed, in rows three feet apart, the plants two feet apart.

EGGPLANT PLANTS

See page 32.



Black Beauty Eggplant

BLACK BEAUTY. The most popular and earliest variety and will continue to bear until frost. Produces large bulbous and rather egg-shaped fruit of rich, dark purplish-black color. Is spineless.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. A spineless purplish fruited variety. Vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large oval, smooth and dark purple.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants are large and upstanding in growth, bears fruit off of the ground. Fruit are elongated cylindrical and purple in color. It is a heavy yielder and highly resistant to blight, and withstands dry weather very well.

All Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (1/2 lb. \$1.85) (lb. \$3.25).

ENDIVE

CULTURE: For early crop, sow April 15th. For main crop, sow June 15th to July 10th. Sow seed in rows 12 to 24 inches apart and when well established, thin to 1 plant per 10 inches. When nearly full grown, blanch by tying leaves together or covering with litter.

DEEP HEART FRINGED. Somewhat similar in appearance to green curled but more upright in growth, broader leaves, and deeper heart. Ribs are white free from pinkish color, very desirable for market gardens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.65).



Deep Heart Fringed
Silver Medal—1940 All-America Selections

AT FULL HEART BATAVIAN. Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

GREEN CURLED. Leaves finely cut and curled, presenting a very fine appearance.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

GARLIC SETS

We have selected a lot of good, clean bulbs that will all grow. Those who are fond of this vegetable for flavoring can easily raise their own supply. Separate the bulb into cloves and plant 4 inches apart in rows.

(1/4 lb. 10c) (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50).

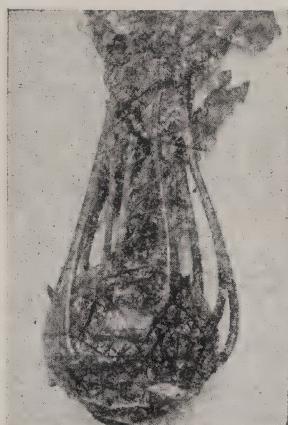
KALE

CULTURE: Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 10 to 18 inches apart. Withstands a great deal of frost.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH (Special). A low, spreading type with dark green curled leaves.

TALL SCOTCH. Grows on stems about 3 feet tall. Leaves curled and dark green. Either Variety: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c) (1/2 lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.00).

KOHLRABI

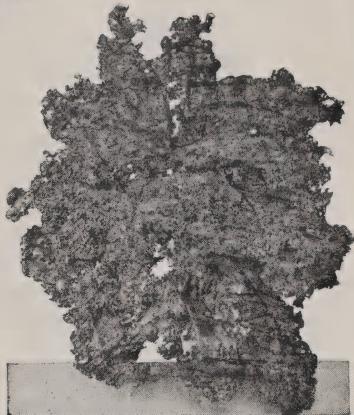


White Vienna Kohlrabi

CULTURE: This vegetable, when young and tender, is fine for table use. Combines the flavor of both cabbage and turnips. For early crop, sow in hotbeds, transplant, and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to 8 inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. 55 to 60 days. Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).



Tall Scotch Kale

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root stem or neck. It is much sweeter and milder than the onion, being used mostly for flavoring where the onion taste is desired, or it can be boiled the same as boiling onions and served with butter, salt and pepper. Plant in rows and cultivate the same as onions, except when well grown hill up with earth to get a long, white stem.

AMERICAN FLAG. A well-known, hardy strong growing and productive leek.

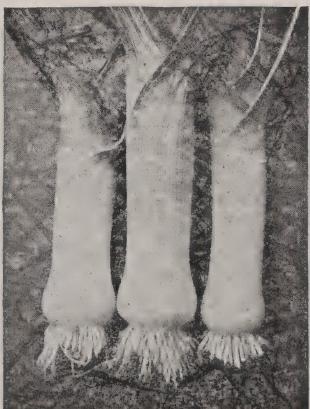
MONSTROUS CARENTAN. Stems are large and white. Of very good flavor.

SEPTEMBER GIANT. Superior in every respect to the old standard sorts. Produces giant, long, white, straight stalks, with heavy, broad, dark green foliage. Stands a long time.

Any above varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.00).

HERBS. See Page 29.

HORSRADISH ROOTS. See Page 32.



September Giant Leek

LETTUCE ~ Produced from Seed Supplied by

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Imperial No. 815

ICEBERG VARIETIES

CULTURE: Conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, so as to insure steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment, moisture or adverse conditions, usually results in tipburn or undersized heads, but the amount of water or irrigations necessary depends a great deal on the soil or ground location and the variety of Iceberg grown. From experience we have found that mixture of one part commercial fertilizer mixed with three parts pulverized manure as a side dressing applied shortly after Lettuce has been thinned gives remarkable results.

After the soil is thoroughly plowed and prepared, drill in rows on a compact seed bed two feet apart, planting seed one-half to one inch deep, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed to the acre. Two weeks after it comes up it is usually large enough to be thinned to single plants to a distance of at least 14 inches. Keep crop clean of weeds at all times. Cultivate thoroughly but not deep. Ground should not become dry but care must be used in irrigating. This crop requires from 75 to 97 days for maturity from seeding to harvest.

Each variety or strain of Iceberg lettuce has its own peculiarities or characteristics. A good lettuce grower takes this into consideration when he selects his seed and in the growing of his crop.

NEW YORK STRAIN AND IMPERIAL STRAIN

In the breeding work of the Iceberg or crisp headed varieties of lettuce, two distinct strains have been developed or segregated. That is, the New York strain and the Imperial strain. In growing head lettuce the first thing to decide is whether you wish to plant the New York strains or the Imperial strains. This decision must depend on the time of the year or season when you wish the crop to mature and your climatic conditions.

Imperial strains are more disease resistant to mildew, root and stem rot, give the largest per cent of solid heads, but more susceptible to tipburn and slime than are the New York strains. Of the Imperial strains 815, I-H Improved 411 and 847 are best suited for the Rocky Mountain regions.

New York strains are the earliest, are less apt to slime or tipburn, produce the larger per cent of good marketable heads during warm weather, than do the Imperial strain. New Yorks do better than Imperials for heading during July, August and early September. Of the New Yorks, 315, 415, and 915 are best suited for Colorado.

In the past few years the development

and introduction of new varieties has been so fast that but few seed houses or planters have been able to keep up with the progress. We have devoted a large acreage in the mountains of Colorado—on our farm south of Denver; also in Arizona and California, to the trials and development of new varieties and strains. We carry in stock and offer to our customers only those varieties which we have found best.

WE RECOMMEND

For Arizona. I-H Improved 847 and 152, outstanding for planting crops to mature in the fall, November and December.

Early spring crop, March and early April, No. 615.

But for late spring crop best of all Nos. 315 and 915.

For Imperial Valley, California. We recommend Imperial 615.

For Salinas Valley, California. We recommend Nos. 152, 415, 847.

For Colorado. Vicinity of Denver: For starting in beds and transplanting to fields Nos. 12, 315 and 915. For early summer (June) Nos. 815 and 411. For late June and early July, 415 and 915. Fall crop 815 and 411. For main crop in mountains of Colorado, 315, 415, 815, 915, and 411.

IMPERIAL NO. 411. A new introduction of the Imperial strain which has proven very satisfactory in the Rocky Mountain section, especially when grown to harvest in early June or in late September and October when the weather is not extremely hot. This variety will produce a heavy crop of fine solid heads but No. 411 must not be neglected at heading time and close attention must be given when ready to harvest. Try No. 411, learn its habits. We feel sure it will become a favorite with you.

No. 411 is different in its habits from all other New York and Imperial strains. With trial on our farm just south of Denver, and numerous trials in the mountains we learned that 411 carefully handled will outyield other varieties. It will not stand in the field after it has matured. Heads must be cut when ready. Also this variety requires less water just before heading than do other varieties. Too much water and to let it stand in the field after heads are matured will be very apt to cause it to slime.

Mr. Tony Laurenti of Welby, Colorado, one of the first Colorado planters to grow No. 411, has been very successful the two years he has grown No. 411. He produced a heavy yield of fine quality both with early June crops and late Fall crops. The first season on our own ranch just south of Denver we had a failure with No. 411, but at the same time we grew a fine crop of 815 and 915. This past year we grew fine No. 411, but we handled it differently; that is, less water at heading time and cut the heads as soon as they were ready.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$11.00).



New York No. 915

IMPERIAL 815. A sturdy robust strain selected from 847. One of the best strains for Colorado but must be grown with care as it is a tight header and if weather is hot will tipburn and slime more quickly than 315 and 915. Will not stand long in the field when ready to harvest. We recommend at least 2 or 3 cuttings. Don't wait until the entire crop has matured. It produces a surprisingly high per cent of No. 1 heads which are large, solid and of fine appearance. Likes frequent and light waterings. Best suited for early summer and late fall crops.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c) (lb. \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

NEW YORK 315. After thorough trials we like 315 very much. Similar to 915 it does stand hot weather better than most other varieties. At heading time it likes liberal amount of water. A rapid grower, heads are large, well formed, and slow to slime or tipburn. This strain was bred from New York No. 515 and is superior to its parent.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

NEW YORK 415. Quite similar in habits and growth to 315. Heads are not quite as large, but are a little more uniform. It is adapted to planting on rich soils.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$10.00).

NEW YORK NO. 915. Our 1939 introduction. From last year's results it now appears that No. 915 will become the most popular of the New York varieties. Heads are good size, uniform and not ribby. Stands hot weather better than other varieties, slow to tipburn and slime. It has its individual peculiar traits or habits. One is it must have plenty of moisture at heading time. If the ground is allowed to get dry at heading time 915 may bolt to seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$2.75) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

I-H IMPROVED IMPERIAL. The surest header of the Iceberg varieties either in the New York or Imperial strains, but on account of its unusual tight hard head it is quick to slime, especially in hot weather. Advisable not to have the crop come on during hot weather and should be cut just before the heads are fully matured.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

Us Took Highest Honors at the Imperial Valley Fair

(In Competition With About 75 California Entrants Won Special Premium 1938 and First Premium Blue Ribbon 1939 at the Imperial Valley California Fair)

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

NEW YORK 515. A rather obsolete strain of New York now being replaced by 415, 315 and 915.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.90)
(5 lbs. \$8.75).

NEW YORK NO. 12. Heads grow large, seldom cone-shaped and slow to tipburn. A warm weather variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (1/2 lb. \$1.00)
(lb. \$2.00) (5 lbs. \$9.00).

ARIZONA SPECIAL NO. 50. Very resistant to mildew and brown blight and shows less tipburn than regular New York.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (1/2 lb. \$1.10)
(lb. \$1.85) (5 lbs. \$8.00).

IMPERIAL NO. 152. Similar to Imperial "F". Good appearance, heads solid, round. Heavy yielder but very susceptible to sliming, therefore, not suitable for warm weather.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 80c) (1/2 lb. \$1.10)
(lb. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$9.50).

IMPERIAL 615. A variety that does best in cool weather. Withstands frost and cold better than other varieties, not especially recommended for Colorado but does well in Arizona and California during the winter months.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (lb. \$1.90)
(5 lbs. \$8.75).



I-H Improved Imperial

IMPERIAL 847. A good sturdy variety which heads very well during warm weather, but to slime and tipburn in hot weather is its weakness. Extensively used in central California.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 85c) (lb. \$2.50)
(5 lbs. \$11.00).

IMPERIAL F. Brown, blight and mildew resistant. Heads solid and somewhat elongated.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$1.85)
(5 lbs. \$8.00).

IMPERIAL D. Resistant to both brown blight heads and mildew. Does exceptionally well if weather is cold.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 60c) (1/2 lb. \$1.00)
(lb. \$1.90) (5 lbs. \$8.00).

CURLED AND OTHER VARIETIES

CULTURE: Growing of the loose heading varieties is much the same as the New York varieties, but much easier to grow. However, sow in 15-inch rows and thin the leaf varieties to 4 inches apart and the Big Boston to 7 inches apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. For early crop plants can be sown in hotbeds and transplanted to the open field.

HANSON. A very fine large semi-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish green. Crisp and brittle; very fine flavor; very best home garden variety.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

BIG BOSTON. This is a butter head variety, which means the leaves are somewhat oily and smooth, not crinkled, broad, light green color with a tint of red on edge. Does particularly well during cool weather.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

GRAND RAPIDS or IMPROVED BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. (Gold Seal Quality.) Especially adapted for greenhouse culture. Also, the best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long curly and wrinkled leaves. It is easily grown, extremely early, very hardy, tender, crisp, and of rich green color.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.25).

PRIZE HEAD. A large, loose-headed variety, leaves large, very curly, bright green tinted on edges with reddish brown; very crisp, sweet and tender. Desirable for home garden.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).



Big Boston

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, frilled, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.15).

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Also known as White-Seeded Simpson; loose-headed; leaves much crumpled.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.15).

COS LETTUCE or SALAD ROMAINE. Much esteemed for its fresh crispness. Leaves are long, smooth, narrow, spoon-shaped, folding into loose heads. Culture the same as other lettuces.

(Pkt. 5c) (large size pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Muskmelon and Cantaloupes

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best melons. Muskmelons or Cantaloupes should not be planted on the same ground two years in succession. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to the hill. Cover with 2 inches of soil. Rich earth is far better than manure but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. When the plants have five or six leaves thin to two or three of the strongest plants per hill. Cultivate often but not too deep. Should be watered thoroughly about every two weeks.

HALE'S BEST NO. 36 or EARLY HALE'S BEST. 85 days. The most widely grown variety of cantaloupe especially in the west and south for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of fine flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25)
(5 lbs. \$5.00).

HALE'S BEST JUMBO OR NO. 936. 87 days. This strain produces extra large melons, especially suitable for market gardeners who do not crate. Also adapted for roadside stand selling. Flesh pink, thick, and exceptionally fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.35)
(5 lbs. \$5.50).

MILDEW RESISTANT HALE'S BEST NO. 45. 88 days. This has proven to be the best of the mildew resistant varieties. Can be picked ripe and still stand shipping. It is very early, melons are oval, size is medium with heavy net with faint stripes. Inside is attractive with thick salmon colored, sweet, firm flesh, seed cavity small.

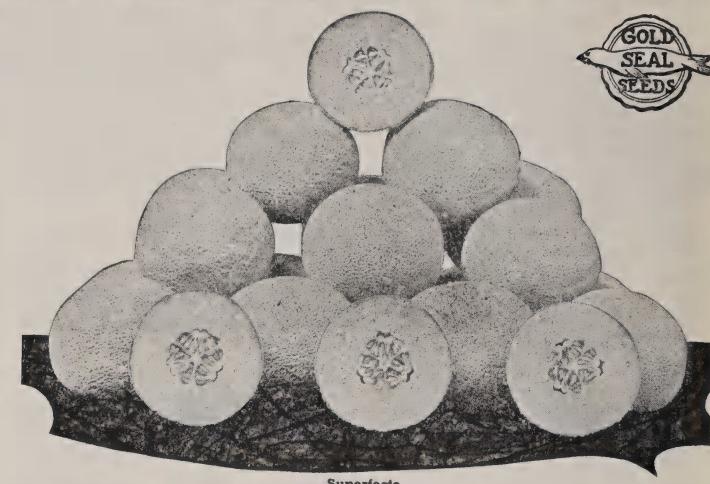
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

Seed from Individually Selected Crown Set Melons: (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25)
(5 lbs. \$5.00).

PERFECTO IMPROVED ASGROW

STRAIN. 88 days. Very desirable for shipping or market gardens. Fruits nearly round, 2½ pounds, with hard gray netting, and no ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cavity, deep salmon color; fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c)
(lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.50).



Superfecto

SUPERFECTO. 90 days. Outstandingly desirable for shipping, also for market gardeners; a good cropper. Fruits long, nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds, completely covered with hard grey netting; without ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cell; deep salmon pink; fine grained, juicy and sweet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

TIP TOP. 90 days. A splendid variety for home gardens and local markets. Fruits large, slightly oval, 6½ pounds; skin pale green, turning to yellow at maturity; distinctly ribbed and slightly netted; flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/2 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).



Hale's Best No. 36



QUEEN OF COLORADO (Selected). 90 days. Deep orange flesh. Size 7x6½ inches. Weight, 4 pounds. It is a highly improved stock of both Honey Rock and Pride of Wisconsin. The melon is rather large with faint ribs, hard shell, and a very heavy coarse net. The outside color is a pearly grey becoming golden yellow when ripe. The flesh is sweet, thickest of any cantaloupe of its size, of an attractive deep orange color with a flavor that is the most distinctive of any cantaloupe. The edible qualities are truly delicious.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25)
(5 lbs. \$5.25).

HONEY ROCK. 87 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. Fruit nearly round, medium, weighs 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use and for shipping to nearby markets.

Special Selected Seed (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c)
(1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

GREELEY WONDER IMPROVED. 90 days. It is one of the earliest muskmelons under cultivation, and it produces large fruit, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh is salmon colored, 1½ inches thick, of the finest texture and entirely devoid of coarseness. It also has a fine flavor, and unlike most muskmelons, instead of tasting what is known as flat, it is very much like the best Rocky Ford cantaloupes.

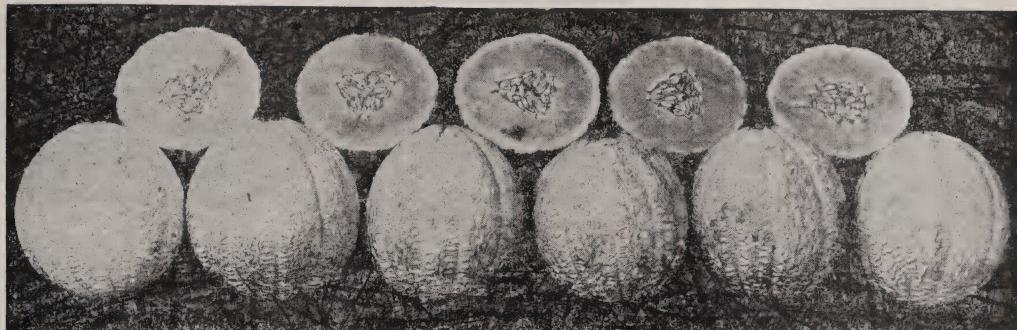
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

SALMON-TINT POLLOCK 10-25. 93 days. An excellent shipping variety of Rocky Ford strain. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; show no ribbing, and densely covered with heavy grey netting. Flesh thick deep salmon at center with green tone near the rind; sweet and spicy.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

IT IS RIGHT, BECAUSE IT'S GOLD SEAL

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



 Queen of Colorado
All-America Selections—Honorable Mention

HEARTS OF GOLD. 94 days. Fruits practically round, weigh 2 pounds, slightly ribbed, covered with fine grey netting. Flesh very thick, deep pink-salmon; tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. 80 days. A popular first early sort for home garden and local markets. Fruits large, globular with flattened ends. Heavily ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality. An early variety to grow.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

HONEY DEW PINK FLESH. It is identical to Green Honey Dew except the flesh is pink. The shape is nearly round and it may average a trifle smaller in size, and a little earlier in maturity.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

HONEY DEW GOLD RIND or GOLDEN GLOW. A true Green Flesh Honey Dew except when about two-thirds grown the outside coloring turns to an attractive golden shade. It withstands heat in that the fruits do not show sunburn because of the color. It has good flavor, a thick flesh and carries well in shipping.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.15)
(5 lbs. \$4.35).



Honey Dew

OLD-FASHIONED MUSKMELON MIXTURE

This mixture is made of all the varieties we carry; the old fashioned muskmelons; new varieties of cantaloupes; golden flesh; green flesh; Honey Dews; Honey Ball. For a home garden such a mixture is very interesting and fine melons may be expected.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. 90c).

 Honey Rock
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM. 95 days. The most widely known of all cantaloupes. Used extensively for shipping, and by market gardeners. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh 2 1/2 pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

BURRELL GEM. 95 days. Also known as Ordway, Pink Meat and Defender. Shape is oblong. Rind dark green covered with a rather thin netting. The flesh is very firm, orange salmon with a rich spicy flavor. Seed cavity is small. Is an excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

CASABA

GOLDEN BEAUTY. 110 to 115 days. Requires a long, warm season to properly mature. Melons large, globe-shaped, pinched at stem end. Outer surface wrinkled, tough. Color golden yellow. Flesh white, luscious and spicy.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.25).

PRESERVING MELONS

VINE PEACH or MANGO MELON. 90 days. It is identical to Vegetable Orange, Garden Lemon and Glass Melon. The fruits are very small, 3 inches in diameter, and enormously productive. The color is light orange with flecks or stripes of brown. It is used for preserving and also the young fruits are used for pickling when small and green.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 45c).

CITRON, RED SEEDED. Round and handsome, excellent for preserving.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 80c).

CITRON, PRESERVING, GREEN-SEEDED. Small, ball-shaped, highly striped with light and dark green. Flesh green, with green seeds.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 80c).



Citron, Preserving

Watermelons

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Early Kansas Red Seeded

COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY. 75 to 80 days. A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets; reasonably productive, and particularly desirable for planting in the North. Fruits medium sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).

NORTHERN SWEET. 77 days. Adapted to shorter season areas. Fruits small, nearly round, medium green with dark green stripes; rind very thin. Flesh very deep red, crisp, sweet, and of good flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$4.25).

HALBERT'S HONEY. 85 days. Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).

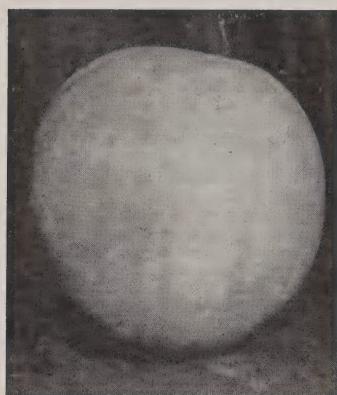
EARLY KANSAS RED SEEDED. 85 days. Another recent introduction of outstanding merit. It has rapidly gained wide popularity on the markets of the mid-west. The size is large, it is remarkably early and of fine quality. The outside color is dark green with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. The rind is of medium thickness well suited for carrying reasonable distances and the flesh is a rich red color, of delightful flavor. It has shiny brown seeds. Other names for this variety are Wichita Red Seeded, Hutchinson Stripe and Red Russian.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

JUMBO SUGAR. 87 days. A large, sweet, luscious melon, dark green shell with bright, solid flesh of exceptionally fine texture. Contains one-third more sugar than Tom Watson.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.10)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

KLONDIKE (EARLY BLACK SEEDED). 85 days. The earliest strain of Klondike. In eating quality it has no equal; like all Klondike's it has higher sugar content than any other melon. Flesh bright, deep red, firm, very sweet and tender. Seed small black; average size about 18 pounds. Rind very thin but tough.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

CULTURE: Watermelons do best in light, rich, well-drained sandy loam. Prepare hills about 8 feet apart each way. Drop 8 or 10 seeds in the hills, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Watermelons are lovers of drought and frequent deep cultivation. A liberal amount of manure will increase the yield. For extra early melons, use our Hotkaps. See page 73.

KLECKLEY SWEET NO. 6. Wilt resistant. 89 days. An improved Kleckley Sweet type which has proven almost fully resistant to wilt.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.25).



King and Queen

KING AND QUEEN (WINTER QUEEN). 88 days. A variety especially adapted to our section of the United States. Fruits medium size, round, light green to ivory color. Flesh bright pink to red. Very firm, crisp to exceptionally sweet and juicy. Seed small, jet black. Ripens first of September. Excellent keeper. Can be kept late into fall without losing any of its fine quality.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$4.00).

KLECKLEY SWEET or ROCKY FORD. 87 days. A fine, medium early watermelon of superb, luscious flavor. While the rind is perhaps too brittle and thin to admit of rough handling, yet it is most desirable to plant for home use or market. The melons are large and oblong in form, with dark green skin. Flesh is bright scarlet with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. Averages from 25 to 35 pounds.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).



Brown Seeded Klondike

KLONDIKE R7. 85 days. A Fusarium wilt resistant green Klondike. Vines vigorous and prolific, fruits similar to Klondike but with somewhat tougher, though thin rinds—making for better shipping quality. Flesh bright deep red, of excellent quality. Seed small, varying in color from tan to black.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

KLONDIKE BROWN SEEDED. 87 days. A little larger than black seeded Klondike and is otherwise identical except that the seeds are coffee brown color. Many planters prefer this to the original or black seeded variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$4.00).

WONDER MELON. 88 days. A selection from the Kleckley Sweet, being a little longer and larger. Little later; slightly ribbed.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 80c)
(5 lbs. \$4.00).

BLACK BOULDER OR BLACK DIAMOND. 87 days. A mammoth, oval-shaped melon with very dark green rind, almost black, flesh bright red and very firm. An excellent shipper.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).

GOLDEN HONEY or YELLOW FLESHED ICE CREAM. The best of the Yellow fleshed melons. The rind is of dark green with irregular indistinct stripes of darker green. The color of flesh is yellow and the seed brown. A very delicious melon, in fact, some esteem it above the red-fleshed melon.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. 88 to 90 days. Also called Gypsy. Fruits large, elongated, grey-green, with irregular dark green stripes; rind very tough. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, and of good quality. Seeds dull white with black tips.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).



Georgia Rattlesnake

Western Grown Seeds Are High in Quality

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

WATERMELONS. Continued

STONE MOUNTAIN or DIXIE BELL. 95 days. A high quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends. Rind is dark green and tough. Flesh scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$4.00).

ROCKY FORD. Same as Kleckley Sweet.

TOM WATSON. 90 to 95 days. The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seeds brown, spotted with white.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.25).

MUSTARD

CULTURE: The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed very shallow in any good garden soil early in the spring, in rows 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart, and when well up thin out the plants so as to stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Several sowings a week or so apart give tender leaves throughout the season.



Giant Southern Curled Long Standing

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED LONG STANDING. Will remain in field longer than regular Southern Curled before bolting to seed. Most popular for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).

OSTRICH PLUME or FORDHOOK FANCY. A handsome, upright-growing, mild variety, slow to bolt to seed stalks; leaves bright green, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges; excellent for salads; seed reddish brown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).

TENDERGREEN or SPINACH MUSTARD. Quick growing, fine, tender mustard, with spinach flavor. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. 90c).



Mushrooms

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in well-built sheds, in hotbeds, and sometimes in the open air, the chief essentials being fresh spawn, uniform degrees of temperature and moisture. The necessary cultural directions are published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we shall be pleased to include with your order.

SAVORY'S FRESH CULTURE SPAWN. Our spawn is put up for us by Savory, the outstanding mushroom grower in the country. In order to sell only fresh spawn we carry no spawn in stock at our store but all orders are promptly filled with fresh spawn from the plant.

Price per quart, sufficient for 30 to 40 square feet (70c). **4 quarts (\$2.35).** If by parcel post add 20c per quart.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE: When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

DWARF GREEN. The plants are dwarf, close pointed, producing long green pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (1/2 lb. 40c)
(lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).



Dwarf Green

TALL or PERKINS MAMMOTH. The long, green-colored pods, measuring 5 and 6 inches long, are produced in great quantities.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (1/2 lb. 40c)
(lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).

WHITE VELVET. The large pods are perfectly round, smooth, velvety white. Plant is dwarf, of compact branching growth and very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (1/2 lb. 40c)
(lb. 75c) (10 lbs. \$7.00).

PARSLEY

CULTURE: Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, so plant the seed very early in the year, January is not too early. Sow in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. Cover seed firmly 1/4 inch deep. After plants are well out of the ground, thin out 8 to 10 inches apart. With rooted parsley, broadcasting is best and thin to 1 foot apart each way.

TRIPLE CURLLED. A popular variety. Leaves very fine curled and very ornamental.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c).

MOSS CURLLED. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green. Its pleasant aromatic flavor is unsurpassed.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).



Ⓐ Paramount
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

PARAMOUNT. This new introduction was given the All-America award as being the best in its class. Leaves are finely curled, good size, dark green color. Borne on strong, medium length stems.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. 95c).

PLAIN PARSLEY. The leaves of this variety are borne on strong stems, are flat, deeply cut and not curled. Esteemed by many because it has a stronger flavor than the other sorts.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

HAMBURG ROOTED or GERMAN PARSLEY. Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as salsify. Foliage same as plain parsley.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 80c).

ONIONS — Yellow, Red and White —

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CULTURE: A crop of onions can be grown on any good soil but of course with fertilizer better results will be obtained. Ground should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed can be sown in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be prepared, as onion seed will germinate in cool weather. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. After they show an inch or two above the ground give them a good light hoeing, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops lie down, then they should be topped and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking. For extra large bulbs, thin out gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart.

YELLOW VARIETIES

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (Riverside Valencia Strain.) Sweet Spanish is especially adapted for growing in our Western country where enormous yields are produced. A yield of 400 sacks per acre is not uncommon in Colorado. It has become very popular as a commercial variety, finding ready sales on distant markets. The bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter depending upon the soil and how thick they are planted. They have a good dark golden yellow skin, flesh is firm and of a light yellow creamy color and has a mild sweet flavor.

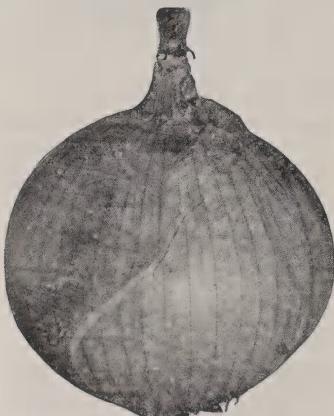
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50)
(5 lbs. \$20.00).

MOUNTAIN SWEET SPANISH. A large per cent of the Sweet Spanish Onion seed is produced outside of Colorado and while we find the seed is very good, yet, trials have proven that Onion seed produced in higher altitudes of Colorado yield an earlier and better-keeping bulb. We especially recommend our mountain grown Sweet Spanish seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50)
(5 lbs. \$20.00)

BABOSA (Early Grano). An extra early yellow sweet Spanish, bulbs medium large with dark, straw-colored skin, flesh white, mild.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60) (lb. \$6.00).

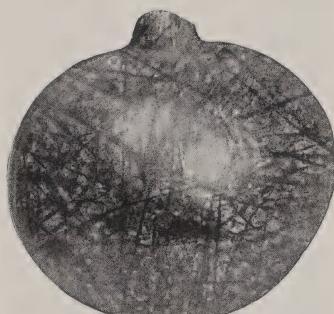


Mountain Sweet Spanish (Yellow)

MOUNTAIN DANVERS. (Colorado Grown.)

This variety of Danvers developed in the mountains of western Colorado, where thousands of acres are grown. Matures practically all the crop at once. Color is a beautiful dark yellow, shading to brown. It is an excellent keeper and shows less shrinkage than any other variety. The bulbs are three-quarters round, hard, with thick, heavy clinging skin. The surest cropper for western growers. Our seed is grown from selected bulbs in the high altitudes of Western Colorado.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.50)
(5 lbs. \$13.00).



Mountain Danvers

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. 112 to 114 days.

A popular strain of Yellow Globe and most widely known. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm, solid with small neck. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.50)
(5 lbs. \$14.00).

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. 96 to 98 days.

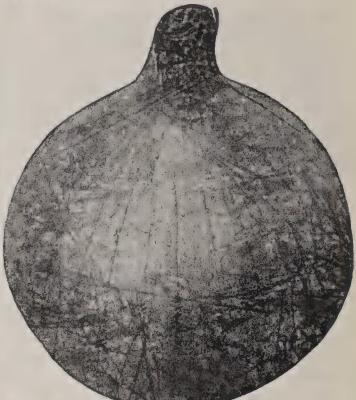
A very hardy sort for home garden; also widely used for sets, and for storage. Bulbs medium sized, thick-flat; bright yellow. Flesh white, tinted with lemon; fine grained and solid. An excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00)
(5 lbs. \$9.00).

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. 100 days.

A standard variety noted for keeping quality and peculiar chestnut brown color. Bulbs deep-flat or semi-globular in shape, with tough, tight-fitting skins; flavor very strong, and flesh cooks rather dark. Used largely for sets.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25)
(5 lbs. \$9.50).



Prizetaker

PRIZETAKER. Skin yellowish straw color. Flesh white, mild, and tender.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.50)

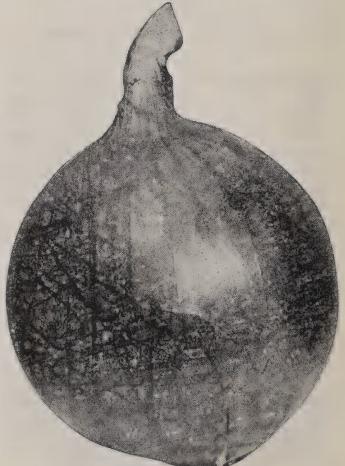
YELLOW or WHITE BERMUDA. A very early, medium-sized flat sort, used for early market. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, coarse, sweet and mild. The dual name arises from lack of positive color. Grown extensively in Texas and southern California.

(Pkt. 5c) (large pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$11.00).

RED VARIETIES

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Shape well flattened but thick through, large and heavy, skin purplish red, smooth and glossy. Produces heavy even on poorer soils. Used extensively for production of onion sets.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.25)
(5 lbs. \$10.00).



Yellow Globe Danvers

Have the Best Varieties of All Kinds for You to Grow

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

WHITE VARIETIES



White Lisbon

WHITE LISBON. (Gold Seal Quality.) For bunching. This is a very popular variety in Colorado. Also planted very extensively in Europe. It is grown almost exclusively for table or green onions, for it produces long, slender stems, almost pure white from the root ends to the leaves or tops and is slow to form a bulb. It has a good flavor, being mild and sweet.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 80c) (lb. \$3.25).

WHITE SWEET SPANISH IMPROVED. (Selected.) Is the largest of the white Onions. Globe-shaped, small neck, skin white, flesh firm and exceptionally mild. Splendid for use in salads or suitable for eating without cooking. A very heavy yielder and a fair keeper.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$4.00)
(5 lbs. \$18.50).

WHITE PORTUGAL. An all-purpose variety. Excellent for table onions, as a pickler, for boiling onions. Used extensively in the production of onion sets and if allowed to mature will make an excellent variety of storage onions. Bulbs are medium size, flat, pure white, hard and fine grains of pleasing flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) (1/4 lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$4.00)
(5 lbs. \$18.00).

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. A large European variety, flat bulbs, skin and flesh pure white and exceptionally mild. Valuable for early market. Also extensively used as a boiling or green cooking onion as it forms early pure white bulbs while the tops are still green. Also good as a dry onion.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) (1/4 lb. \$1.20) (lb. \$4.25)
(5 lbs. \$19.00).

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. The best keeping white variety. Bulbs are round, medium size, solid pure white and very attractive. The skin is thin, flesh fine grains and moderately mild. Heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50)
(5 lbs. \$16.00).



White Sweet Spanish

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BARLETTA or WHITE QUEEN. This is a very early small variety from Southern Europe. It is used in this country extensively as a small pickling onion due to its firmness, small size (about size of a marble), and pure white color.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.50)

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A pure white variety, very flat, early. Medium-sized, clear white, very mild. These are the white onions we see in our markets in early spring.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (1/4 lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.25)
(5 lbs. \$15.25).

ONION PLANTS

In this area some varieties of onions cannot be grown from field planted seed, but they can be produced from plants. The onion plants offered below are field grown. We endeavor through frequent shipments to keep them as fresh as possible.

Prices by Parcel Post, Prepaid 100 1000

Sweet Spanish, Yellow and/or		
White	\$.25	\$1.45
White Bermuda (straw color). .	.20	1.45
Crystal White Wax, Bermuda .	.20	1.45

Ask for Special Price on Crate Lots.

ONION SETS

Colorado-Grown

One quart of onion sets will weigh 1 pound; 32 pounds to bushel. Sets when planted will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if grown from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine large onions for market or for household use fully 4 weeks earlier than if planted from seed.

PRICES POSTPAID

	Qt.	4 Qts.	8 Qts.
Yellow Danvers Sets, bottom.....	\$.25	\$.90	\$1.50
White Silverskin Sets, bottom.....	.30	.95	1.75
Red Wethersfield Sets, bottom.....	.25	.90	1.50

Write for prices on bushel lots.

SPECIAL: 1 qt. each of Red, Yellow and White Onion sets, postpaid, 70c.



White Silverskin Onion Sets

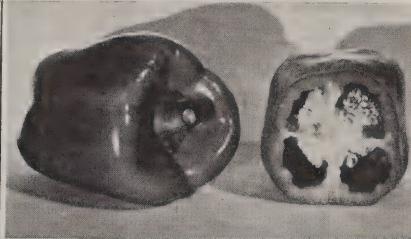
PEPPERS

Are a Profitable Crop for

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Shippers and Market Gardeners

CULTURE: Lighter type of soil seems to produce the best crop. Seed should be started in hot beds or cold frames and transplanted to the open as early in May as is possible. Should be set out in rows 2 feet apart and 20 inches apart in the row. Peppers require good soil. Some very rich fertilizer stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will be found very beneficial to the crop.



Early California Wonder

SWEET PEPPERS

EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER CALWON-DER. A new strain of early California Wonder Pepper which has been selected to come on 8 to 10 days earlier than the regular California Wonder. Quality, productiveness, size are very similar to the regular California Wonder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10) (lb. \$4.00).

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 75 days. The most popular pepper for market gardening and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright and prolific. Fruits mostly 4-lobed, upright, chunky and very thick fleshed, sweet and mild.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.25).



California Wonder

CALIFORNIA WONDER PLANT SELECTED. 75 days. Seed is produced by selecting the best plants in the field and from these plants fruit is kept separate in order to furnish the highest type of seed.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

RUBY KING. 69 days. Grows about 4 to 5 inches long and is often 3 inches in diameter. Very productive.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.50).

THE MIKADO or WORLD BEATER. 70 days. It is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, fully as early as Ruby King and similar in shape, but broader at blossom end, almost the size of the Chinese Giant, and more prolific; some plants producing as many as 24 marketable peppers.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

HOT PEPPERS

ANAHEIM CHILI. A hot variety, rather late, and used for canning, drying, and in making chili and tamales. Fruit is 6 to 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and top tapering to a point.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

SMALL RED CHERRY. Plants are sturdy, growing erect and bearing an abundance of small cherry-red fruit which are extremely hot and used in sauces and condiments. This variety also used as an ornamental house plant. The cherry-red fruit is a contrast against the dark bush, and are born well on top of the plant.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.75).

LONG RED CAYENNE. 70 days. A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long, bright red in color, extremely strong.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.15).

RED CHILI. 92 days. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10) (lb. \$3.90).

TABASCO. 90 to 95 days. A very late, extremely hot variety, used in pickles and pepper sauce. Plants large and spreading. Fruits small, tapering, smooth; color greenish yellow, turning to scarlet-red.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60).

PARSNIPS

CULTURE: Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable.

ALL AMERICAN. A new and improved and somewhat shorter variety with clear white roots which are smooth and of fine texture. An improvement over Hollow Crown.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY. Roots are 12 to 15 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Tapered uniformly to the tip. Smooth, easily taken from the ground. Flesh fine grained, slightly yellow, and good quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

HARRIS MODEL. Roots 15 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder, very uniform grower, skin and flesh particularly white and smooth. Does not taproot as much as other varieties. Fine texture, free from crinkling.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).



All American

PEAS

— Mountain Grown Peas Are Well Known in Eastern Markets for Their Superior Flavor

CULTURE: Peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and good, fairly rich soil. The earliest crop can be planted when the ground is ready to work and later plantings can be made which will give you fresh peas all summer long, especially if you are growing them in the higher altitudes where the summers are cool. Dwarf or short vine peas are best suited where space is scarce and soil very rich. Can be sown in single or double rows with about 2 inches between the seeds and rows of 1½ to 2½ feet apart. The seed should be planted about 1 inch to 1½ inches under the surface.

ALASKA. 60 days. Vines slender, light green, 30 inches high. Pods single, 3 inches long, blunt, light green, round, straight. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green. Can be planted very early.

AMERICAN WONDER. 61 days. For home garden, very productive. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Pods 2¾ inches long, straight and well filled.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. 63 days. The earliest large podded shipping variety, pods well filled, 4½ inches long, dark green vines, grows 18 inches tall.

LAXTONIAN. 64 days. Vines short, dark green. Bears abundance of 4½ inch well filled pods.

LITTLE MARVEL. 65 days. On account of its exceptional fine quality and yield the most popular and most used of the early dwarf varieties. Valuable for home gardening. Pods 3 inches long, dark green. Very sweet.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY. 65 days. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3½ feet. Light green pods are 4 inches long.

ROGER'S EARLY GIANT SHIPPER. 68 days. The earliest of all the large podded market garden peas. The vine is 22 inches and is very dark and heavy. The pods are about 5 inches long and very dark green, pointed, plump and round.

GILBO. 68 days. Early, Roger's 95. Vines grow 26 to 28 inches tall and like Roger's 95 are heavy producing, well filled pods 4½ to 5 inches long, of dark green color.

ASGROW TETONS. 68 days. A hybrid variety of peas fully resistant to wilt. Vines dark green and heavy. Peas run 3 to 4 inches long. A heavy yielder.

ROGERS G. O. P. (Grand Old Pod.) 74 days. This variety grows about 28 inches tall on a very robust vine. Pods are approximately 5 to 5½ inches in length and unusually broad.

ROGERS NO. 95 or GIANT STRIDE. 74 days. The purest strain and best of the large Giant Stride podded varieties. The vines are vigorous, growing about 27 inches tall, producing pods 4½ to 5 inches in length which are plump and of dark green color. A heavy yielder.

DARK DWARF TELEPHONE. 75 days. Pods are very dark; little longer than the Stratagem, 4¾ inches; heavy yielder. Vines dwarf, sturdy and have heavier stems.

ASGROW NO. 40. 75 days. Resembles Stratagem but 4 to 5 days earlier. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky, branching. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, dark green, plump, pointed; contain 8 to 10 large peas.

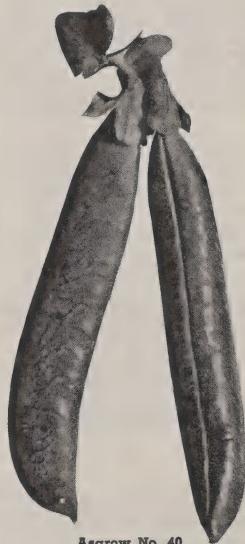
DWARF ALDERMAN. (Rogers.) 77 days. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches in length. Is a heavy yielder. Highly recommended as a shipping variety. Pods 4½ to 4¾ inches, dark green, well filled.

ALDERMAN. 77 days. Vines dark green, coarse, 3½ feet tall. Pods 4½ to 5 inches, very broad, plump, straight, dark green.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (Gold Seal Quality.) 78 days. Very popular in the mountains and it is a very hardy and a very heavy yielder, of fine well-filled pods which measure about 4½ inches long. Vines are dwarf, grow 2½ to 3 feet high.

EVERBEARING PEAS. 78 days. Grows about 36 inches high; pods are about 3 inches long, of very fine quality. A constant and heavy bearer.

MAMMOTH EDIBLE POD or LUSCIOUS SUGAR. 78 days. It is a double purpose pea. The pods when half grown can be cooked the same way as snap beans, or later it can be used as a shell pea, and is equal to the sweetest varieties.



Asgrow No. 40



Rogers Early Giant Shipper

PEA SEED PRICES

Variety	Pkt.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alaska	\$.05	\$.10	\$.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$11.00
American Wonder	.05	.10	.30	1.25	2.25	13.00
Laxton's Progress	.05	.13	.35	1.40	2.40	13.00
Laxtonian	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	13.00
Little Marvel	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	13.00
Gradus or Prosperity	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	13.50
Roger's Early Giant Shipper	.05	.15	.35	1.35	2.25	14.50
Gilbo	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	14.00
Asgrow Tetons	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	13.50
Rogers G. O. P.	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	15.00
Dark Dwarf Telephone	.05	.13	.30	1.40	2.40	14.00
Asgrow No. 40	.05	.13	.35	1.25	2.25	14.00
Alderman	.05	.10	.30	1.25	2.25	13.50
Dwarf Alderman	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	14.00
Improved Stratagem	.05	.10	.30	1.25	2.25	13.50
Everbearing	.05	.13	.30	1.25	2.25	14.00
Edible Pod	.05	.13	.35	1.50	2.40	15.50

RADISHES ~ Gold Seal, TRY AND

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Small Sugar

Pumpkins

CULTURE: Sometimes grown in cornfields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil are warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

SMALL SUGAR. A small round variety, 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh thick, rich yellow and of high quality. Skin a deep orange. Best variety for cooking and pies.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 75c)
(5 lbs. \$3.50).

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE. A fine pumpkin, nearly 2 feet in diameter. Flesh dull orange color, extra thick. Heavy yielder and excellent keeper. Largely used for canning and stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 70c)
(5 lbs. \$3.00).

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A fine, large, orange-colored variety. Extensively used for pies, canning and stock feeding. Surface orange; smooth and ribbed; flesh thick, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 70c)
(5 lbs. \$3.00).

JAPANESE PIE. Large size, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. Color of outside rind bluish-green, blotched with yellow. Has large neck. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and sweet; for eating and stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c)
(5 lbs. \$3.75).

KING OF MAMMOTHS. The largest of all pumpkins. Fruits weigh 40 to 80 pounds. Globular. Skin light yellow, mottled with orange; slightly ribbed; flesh solid, yellow to orange. Fair quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.25).

CULTURE: The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size and season. The ground should be finely prepared, as far as possible from small stones and lumps. Plant seed about 1/2 inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up about an inch thin to 1 to 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. In order to keep a continuous supply of young, mild radishes successive plantings should be made.

ROUND VARIETIES

DURA SCARLET GLOBE. The ideal variety for summer growing, as it remains in prime firm condition longer than any other round variety, that is it is slower to become pithy. Roots are crisp and tender with brilliant scarlet color, slightly elongated, are exceptionally smooth and have fine tap roots.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c).



Early Scarlet Globe

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This splendid olive-shaped radish is one of the finest early strains of round bright radishes; unsurpassed in its table qualities or its beauty. The skin is bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp and tender and of delicious quality. Fine for market gardeners both for outdoor and greenhouse forcing.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 80c)
(5 lbs. \$3.35).

FORCING SCARLET GLOBE. (Gold Seal Quality.) One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass and also good for field culture. It is very attractive both in shape and color, being a transparent red and very smooth skinned. It is a very quick grower and not apt to crack.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

AMERICAN FORCING. Bulb is perfectly round, bright scarlet color. Small tap roots. May be left in the ground and will grow to a larger size than other strains and remain solid.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 60c)

(lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.25).

▲ GLOWING BALL. A splendid forcing variety. Has a perfectly round shape, small top, very brilliant, color being a bright, fiery scarlet-red, with a slight suffusing of orange. Flesh white, crisp, mild.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 55c)

(lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

SPARKLER or EARLY WHITE TIPPED. (Gold Seal Quality.) A splendid variety of the scarlet turnip, white-tipped type, but showing more white, practically the whole lower part being white while the upper half is a bright scarlet.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)

(lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

CRIMSON GIANT. (Gold Seal Quality.) A large, quick growing sort for forcing or out-of-door planting. Will stand well after maturity. The roots are almost round and beautiful deep crimson; flesh is snow white.

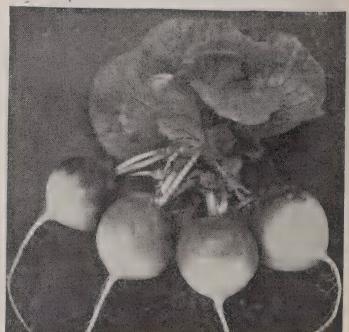
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)

(lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

FRENCH BREAKFAST. (Gold Seal Quality.) An oblong-shaped variety and a great favorite for family use and home gardens, as it is very easily grown. Roots rich scarlet from which color it shades to white at the bottom.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 75c)

(5 lbs. \$3.25).



Sparkler or Early White Tipped

the Quality Seeds Experts Use

EXPERIENCE THE DIFFERENCE



All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

LONG VARIETIES

CINCINNATI MARKET. (Gold Seal Quality.) The most popular of the long red varieties, especially among market gardeners. Roots very attractive, 7 to 9 inches long, bright rose color on upper part, shading to white at the tip. Flesh white and crisp. About 30 days from seeding to marketable roots.
 (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

WHITE ICICLE or BRITTLE WHITE. A long slender radish, of beautiful transparent whiteness which makes it very attractive on the market or for home use. The most popular and best of all early long white varieties. The roots, skin and flesh very white, brittle and mild. Grows 5 to 5½ inches long, tapering at the tip.
 (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. Similar to Icicle but more slender and a little later. Skin white with tinge of green at the shoulder; flesh white and crisp.
 (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE

(Gold Seal Quality)

This is a well balanced mixture of all sorts and contains only the very best and truest strains. From a bed of our mixed radishes one can have radishes the entire season, for in mixing we include early round, early long, mid-season and late varieties. It is quite interesting to have a

mixed bed. As every seed will grow, we advise that you do not plant too thick so that each plant will thrive and have room to mature.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c) (1/2 lb. 70c)
 (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.75).



White Icicle

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. An excellent keeper.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

LONG BLACK SPANISH. (Gold Seal Quality.) Same as the Round Black Spanish, only long instead of round.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 80c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).

JAPANESE SUMMER RADISH. (Gold Seal Quality.) Its beautiful white color and mammoth size attract great attention. It is very tender and the flavor is excellent and mild. It attains perfection in Colorado, often grown to 2 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

JAPANESE MAMMOTH GLOBE. White skin and flesh. Large, grows about the size of a turnip. Fine flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CHINA ROSE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety. Is very popular. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical, but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm and pungent.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
 (lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).



Victoria

Rhubarb

PIE PLANT

Culture: Sow seed in April and cultivate like parsnips. The following spring the plants should be dug and transplanted in rows 2½ feet to 18 inches apart in the row. For a crop of Rhubarb the first year, 1 to 2 year old plants are used. See prices, page 32.

PARAGON or GIANT STRAWBERRY. A medium size, main crop, vigorous growing variety. Stalks red, running to light at the top.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (1/2 lb. \$1.30)
 (lb. \$1.80).

VICTORIA. A second early variety; stalks long, medium length, dark red at base to green at leaf end.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (1/2 lb. \$1.25)
 (lb. \$1.80).

RHUBARB ROOTS. See page 32.

All-America Selections—Gold Medal

Seed Potatoes—It Pays to Plant the Best

Growers generally have paid little attention to the careful selection of seed potatoes. In many instances, culs or unmarketable potatoes have been used, as well as matured potatoes. Planting such stock results in poor yields of inferior quality. Many planters ask what is the difference between regular eating potatoes and seed potatoes? One is, in our selection of seed potatoes we intend to eliminate the fully matured tubers. Contrary to general opinion, immature seed gives large yields as well as increased vigor in vines.

CULTURE: Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is fairly rich, but potatoes usually do best on loose, sandy loam and are of better quality than if planted on heavy clay soil. Cut the potatoes in 4 or 6 pieces, so there is at least one eye on each piece. About 3 pieces should be planted in each hill, 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Keep the ground loose about the hills. Do not water unless soil becomes quite dry. For Psyllid or Purple Top spray with Lime-Sulphur solution, 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water. For worms use Zinc Arsenate.

RED MCCLURE or PERFECT PEACHBLOW.

Probably most popular variety in the state. Round red tubers. Late in maturing. Vine strong, upright. Will not succeed in heavy soils or hot climate.

RURAL NEW YORKER. Colorado's second popular variety. Adapted to wide range of growing conditions. Tubers short, oval flattened. White in color, sprouts purple. Plant as close as 9 inches in row in fertile soils. Late maturing. There are two varieties, White Rurals and Russet Rurals.

RUSSET BURBANK; NETTED GEM; IDAHO

RUSSETS. Require fertile soil and even moisture. Will not tolerate heavy soils or hot weather. Succeeds best at altitudes 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Medium size vine. Tubers cylindrical in shape; shallow eyes.

IRISH COBBLES or EUREKA. Early white variety. Vines somewhat small and erect. Tubers irregular, tending to roundness, keep well in storage. It is quite resistant to mosaic.

BLISS TRIUMPH. Leading variety in state and gaining in popularity. Succeeds in all potato districts in state. Round, red variety.

Early Ohio

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO. Earlier than Cobbler and Triumph and perhaps a little superior in quality. As it matures early it usually brings higher prices than later crops.

KATAHDIN. Result of breeding program of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Resistant to mild mosaic. Vines strong, upright. Tubers cream-colored, short oval to roundish, with few very shallow eyes.

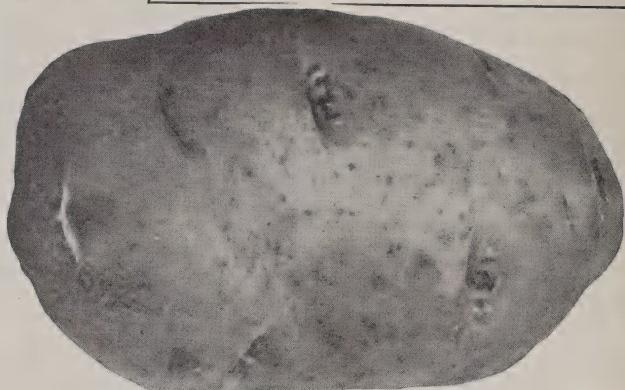


Rural New Yorker

POTATO SEED PRICES

VARIETY	(NOT POSTPAID)	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Early Ohio Red River	\$.35	\$.60	\$ 1.10	
Irish Cobbler or Eureka	.35	.60	1.10	
Bliss Triumphs	.35	.60	1.10	
Red McClure or Peachblow	.30	.55	1.00	
Russet Burbank or Netted Gem	.30	.55	1.00	
Rural New Yorker	.30	.55	1.00	
Katahdin	.35	.60	1.10	

For Larger Amounts, Write Us for SPECIAL PRICES.
If Your Express or Freight Rates Are Too High
Let Us Send You Potato Eyes.



POTATO EYES BY MAIL

(8,000 to 12,000 Eyes to Acre.)

We send potato eyes delivered, all transportation charges paid. We select the seed potatoes, using only the smoothest and firmest. Then we remove the eyes, leaving enough flesh to assure a good plant that will produce potatoes. We guarantee these potato eyes to arrive in good planting condition. But we advise that you prepare your soil and have things ready for planting on arrival of the eyes.

Any variety listed, postpaid (25 eyes, 20c) (50 eyes, 40c) (100 eyes, 60c) (300 eyes, \$1.50) (500 eyes, \$2.25). Write for special prices on larger amounts.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. See page 32.

SPINACH—Better Because They're Professionally Grown

Our Spinach Seed Is Holland Grown



Reselected Long Standing Bloomsdale

CULTURE: Spinach thrives in any ordinary soil but rich soil increases the size and quality and its cultivation is a very simple matter. To secure spinach very early in the spring, the seed should be planted in the fall. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Sow seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 2 to 4 inches apart, or seed may be broadcast and thinned out to 4 inches. As spinach likes cool weather it does exceptionally well in our mountain valleys.

(A) GIANT NOBEL or GAUDRY. (Long standing.) Very valuable early shipping variety. Plants are large, vigorous and spreading, producing large thick and somewhat crinkled leaves which are pointed with rounded tips. A very dark green color and a very good keeping variety after cut. Especially suited for mountain growing.

SUPRA. A very large, broad, thick-leaved Giant Noble.

(A) VIKING or QUEEN OF HOLLAND. A new introduction and of great merit. The leaves are large like King of Denmark, but are borne on shorter stems. Matures earlier than King of Denmark. Color is darker than Giant Nobel or King of Denmark. Leaves are thick, slightly curled and slightly rounded at ends. A very heavy yielder and a slow seeder. We are pleased to recommend it very highly.

RESELECTED LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. An improved Long Standing Bloomsdale. The seed we offer is from selected plants and this variety we especially recommend to spinach growers in the mountains or high altitudes, because it is a heavy yielder and true to type and even slower to go to seed than our standard stock of Long Standing Bloomsdale. Through careful breeding and selection a much sturdier plant of fine appearance. Grows erect, leaves semicurled of a dark green color.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A large vigorous growing variety with long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves of deep green color.



(A) Viking or Queen of Holland
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

SPINACH PRICES

Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	Postpaid 1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.	Not Ppd. 100 lbs.
Giant Nobel or Gaudry.....	\$.05	.10	\$.25	.75	\$ 3.50	\$ 60.00
Supra .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Viking or Queen of Holland.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Extra Dark Green Bloomsdale (Savoy) (New)....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Monstrous Viroflay (Japanese Grown).....	.05	.10	.20	.50	2.35	40.00
Reselected Long Standing Bloomsdale.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Northland .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Harlem Market or Prickly Seeded Bloomsdale....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
Old Dominion .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
King of Denmark.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00
New Zealand .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.50	60.00

SPINACH SEED SUPPLY

The supply of Spinach is like that of Cauliflower seed, very short. The larger part of the American supply of Spinach seed came from Holland and Denmark and with these countries in the war zone that source of supply has practically been cut off and the small amount of seed which has come through from Europe has been at a very heavy expense. The American crop of seed this year is extremely small.

All Spinach seed should be treated with Cuprocide. See page 71.

NORTHLAND. This variety has all the good characteristics of the Giant Nobel but in addition the leaves are much darker green color, and are large. This new variety we recommend highly instead of Viking or King of Denmark.

HARLEM MARKET or PRICKLY SEEDED BLOOMSDALE. The best variety to be planted for wintering over, as it is very hardy. The seed is prickly, leaves very much curled and thick. We recommend this variety instead of Prickly Seed Winter.

EXTRA DARK GREEN BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. (New.) This is the darkest leaf of all Savoy Spinach and a better variety than the old Bloomsdale. Leaves remain fresh, crisp and green a long time after being cut.

KING OF DENMARK. 50 days. On account of the newer and better varieties this is becoming obsolete. We recommend Viking or Northland instead.

OLD DOMINION. Blight resistant. This variety is very resistant to Mosaic diseases. Also know as yellows or blight. On our trial we have found it to be the best blight resistant sort. Leaves are very curly or Savoy, dark green color, large in size, borne on long, strong stems, withstands cold weather and very suitable for late fall crop. An enormous yielder.

NEW ZEALAND. Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of spinach, it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season.



Old Dominion



Mammoth Sandwich Island

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE: Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. One ounce to 30 feet of drill. Easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (1/2 lb. 90c) (lb. \$1.50).

LONG WHITE FRENCH. Is longer than Sandwich Island and has very few tap roots.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (1/2 lb. 1.25) (lb. \$1.85).

TOBACCO

Tobacco seed must be sown early in the spring in frames or seedbed in rich soil. Reset the plants in the open ground after the weather has become warm, making space between the rows about 4 feet. The cultivation is practically the same as for corn.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. A heavy yielding, rich, broad leaf. Desirable for fillers and wrappers.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the north and central states.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

SQUASH—Varieties for

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Squashes are divided into two distinct classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts—while most winter varieties are the running sorts.

SUMMER VARIETIES



Early White Bush

EARLY WHITE BUSH. The most widely known and used of the white summer squashes. Fruits are rather small, white, flat and scalloped on the edges. Vines are exceedingly prolific and disease resistant.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

BENNING'S WHITE BUSH. A popular variety with market gardeners and shippers as the fruits have a deep green tint turning to cream color at maturity. Fruits are a third larger than Early White Bush.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. Fruit is straight, lemon colored, are prolific and bearing fruit which are ready 5 days later than the early Straightneck. Flesh is thick and of golden yellow color. Of good quality.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

CULTURE: Squash do not demand much cultivation and thrive on almost any soil. Never plant squash until all danger of frost is past, for they are very sensitive to cold. The culture of squash is about the same as that for pumpkins and melons. Summer or bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3 1/2 feet in the row, for these sorts are produced on bushes and never trail. Winter varieties should be planted in hills about 4 to 5 feet apart and allowed to vine and trail all over the ground. Drop 4 to 5 seeds to the hill. In order to keep Summer Squashes bearing and producing the fruit must be picked and never allowed to grow large.

EARLY SUMMER YELLOW CROOKNECK. Bears fruit of medium size, curved with curved neck, of a golden yellow color, and thickly covered with warts, very prolific.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

EARLY SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (New.) A small early type of Straightneck Squash. The fruit is small, lemon color, neck is straight, and becoming very popular as a shipping variety. Plants very productive.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

COCOZELLE, LONG (Italian Marrow). Skin dark green, becoming mottled with yellow and light greens as it matures. The flesh is pale green, thick, firm, tender and of excellent quality. The entire fruit is edible.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).



Black Zucchini

ZUCCHINI, BLACK (Vegetable Marrow). This strain of Marrow squash is a development from the old green Zucchini. This strain is very popular in the west and south. Fruits are 5 to 6 pounds, cylindrical, long and smooth, skin black green, flesh greenish white, and of good flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).



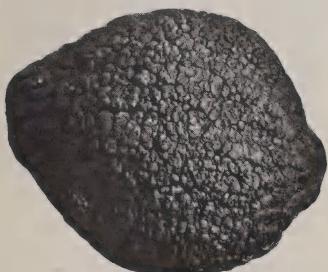
Giant Summer Straight Neck

Summer, Fall and Winter

All Prices Postpaid Unless
Otherwise Noted

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. It is the largest of the green Hubbards and is thickly covered with warts. Probably the most popular of any squash in this class, an excellent keeper and the thick flesh is dry and sweet.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).



Chicago Warted Hubbard

BLUE HUBBARD. Superior in edible quality. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends, slightly ridged, with very hard blue-grey rind; weigh 12 to 16 pounds. Flesh yellow-orange, thick, of fine flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Very similar to other Hubbards but earlier, and somewhat smaller. Popular with home and market gardeners. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds, moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry and of fine quality. It keeps well.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

HUBBARD IMPROVED. Also called True Hubbard. It is one of the best for general purposes. The size is medium, the color deep green with a fair amount of warts. The rind is hard, the flesh thick and of fine texture and it keeps very well. The fruits are pointed at both ends.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00)
(5 lbs. \$4.50).

DELICIOUS. A popular winter sort, with top-shaped fruits weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, with light green stripes toward the blossom end; flesh orange, dry and of good flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

BANANA (Pink). A long type of winter squash 20 inches long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter and becoming very popular. Color is pink or light orange, flesh thick, fine grained of yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

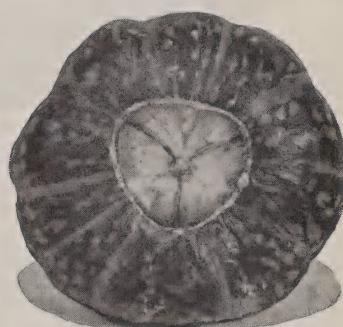
ACORN or TABLE QUEEN. (Green.) Desirable for home, market garden and also for shipping. Trailing in habit. Convenient for baking and serving in halves. Weighs only about 1 1/2 pounds. Acorn shaped fruits. Ribbed, smooth thin shell of very dark green color. Flesh light

yellow. Bakes well with sweet, inviting flavor.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

TABLE QUEEN GOLDEN. Skin deep golden, flesh orange, deep dry fine flavor and texture.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (lb. \$1.00).

PIKE'S PEAK or SIBLEY. An excellent winter squash. Fruits smooth, round to oblong, pointed at each end, weighing about 8 pounds, flesh light orange, skin greenish gray color. Fine grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard varieties, but not so well known.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 65c)
(lb. \$1.10).

BUTTERCUP. A new small (4 to 5 lbs.) winter squash of high eating quality. The seed are centered in blossom end, and the rest of interior is heavy dry sweet flesh of smooth texture. Good keeper.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.25).



Buttercup

HERBS—Medicinal, Sweet, Pot and Culinary

All Prices on Herbs Postpaid

Varieties (A.) Are Annuals. All Others Take Two (2) Years to Mature.

ANISE. (A.) Cultivated principally for the seeds, which have a fragrant smell and pleasant taste. Used for medicinal purposes; leaves used for garnishing and flavoring.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c).

***BASIL.** (A.) A hardy annual. Seeds and stems have a flavor similar to cloves and are used for flavoring.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c).

***BORAGE.** (A.) Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasturage; most easily grown in any waste place.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c).

CATNIP. Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c).

CHERVIL. (A.) Used for flavoring and garnishing.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

CHIVES. Small perennial, used in soups for flavoring.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (1/4 lb. \$1.50).

CORIANDER. Cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c).

DILL. (A.) Leaves used for flavoring, especially pickles.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c).



Fennel, Florence

FENNEL, FLORENCE. Two feet high, fine feathery leaves; base or bulb of plant used raw as salad or boiled.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.00).

SAGE. Used for seasoning.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 90c).

***SAVORY, SUMMER.** Stems, leaves and flowers are extensively used for soups and dressings.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

***SORREL.** Broad-leaved perennial, used in soups and salads and sometimes cooked like spinach.
(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 15c).

***SWEET MARJORAM.** (A.) Young tender tops are used for flavoring and may be cut and dried for winter use.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 lb. 85c) (lb. \$3.00).

***THYME, (Broad-Leaved English.)** Leaves and tops are used for culinary purposes.
(Pkt. 10c).

WORMWOOD. Leaves used as a tonic.
(Pkt. 10c).

HERB MIXTURE. For a corner in your garden or kitchen window box. This mixture contains a portion of all the varieties marked with a star (*).
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

TOMATOES—IN THE LONG RUN QUALITY WILL PAY

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



The Landreth Plant Selected Seed

Two ounces seed per acre is suggested.

CULTURE: The best crops are grown on light soil. For early fruit in most states the seed should be sown in hotbeds early in March or about 6 weeks before transplanting to the field. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window of the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open 3 to 4 feet apart each way. During the growing season do not allow the ground to cake or harden. Give plenty of cultivation. One packet will produce about 300 plants; an ounce about 2,500.

JUNE PINK. 71 days. The earliest of the pink-fruited varieties. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium sized, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$3.75).

EARLIANA. 73 days. A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Vine is open, spreading, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.40).

JOHN BAER. 76 days. Excellent for market gardening and canning. Vines are of medium height, fruit medium size, semiglobular, very attractive bright red, smooth and quite firm.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.25).

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. 78 days. One of the most satisfactory of second early varieties. Fruits flattened, bright red, firm and meaty, heavy producing. One of the finest for the home garden and canning.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.25).

THE LANDRETH. Originator strain. 78 days. A very highly bred variety second early tomato. Fruits are firm, large, solid and of deep red color. Vines heavy and produces an exceptionally large yield of first class quality fruit. Ready for market at the same time as Chalk's Jewel,

Marglobe, and Early Detroit and a heavy yielder.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.25).

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected from plants of the best type growing in the fields. The plants are isolated to prevent cross-pollination with the result that better seeds are obtained.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

EARLY STONE. 82 days. A new development. One week earlier than the Improved Stone. Vines heavy, large, deep green, and prolific; fruit larger than the Improved Stone, semiglobular, smooth, deep scarlet red and ripens well to the stem. Interior deep red.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

LIVINGSTON GLOBE. 85 days. An excellent variety, well adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripens evenly.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.75).

BEAUTY. 87 days. A hardy grower, very prolific; large, smooth and a glossy crimson with a tinge of purple; grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size throughout the entire season. Flesh is very firm, has a tough skin and few seeds; seldomrots or cracks after rain. Pickled green but matured, it will ripen nicely, making it a desirable shipping sort. A very satisfactory main crop tomato.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected while the plants are growing in the fields and the tomatoes are being formed. These plants are isolated by screens. From them our plant-selected seeds are produced.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

OXHEART. A distinctive type of variety recently introduced and very popular. The fruit is extremely large, heart-shaped and solid.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

PONDEROSA. 90 days. One of the largest varieties in general use for home garden planting. Vine large. Fruits very large, flat, purplish pink, of inviting flavor, somewhat rough.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.50).

DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

(A) PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER. 77 days. Disease resistant, heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly desirable for market garden use and for long distance shipping.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00) (lb. \$3.50).

MARGLOBE, IMPROVED. 83 days. Define disease resistance, this variety recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40) (lb. \$2.50).

MASTER MARGLOBE. 78 days. Same as Marglobe except few days earlier and more uniform.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.25).

BREAK O'DAY. Plant Selected Seed. 70 days. Plants light, of spreading habit; bears fruit early and very prolific; fruits medium large, orange red, globe shaped, and smooth.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00) (lb. \$3.60).

SMALL VARIETIES

FOR PRESERVING AND PICKLING

YELLOW PLUM. Yellow, plum-shaped, averaging 1 inch in diameter. Excellent flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40).

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to Yellow Plum, but fruits pear-shaped.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40).

RED CHERRY. Fruits round, bright red, presenting beautiful appearance.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40).

MIXED SMALL TOMATOES. Above three varieties mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

TOMATO PLANTS.

See page 32.



Livingston's Globe

TURNIPS — Quick Growing, Uniform and Handsome

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Purple Top White Globe

CULTURE: Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply, and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly in rows 1 foot to 3 feet apart, or broadcast by raking the seeds into the soil one-half inch deep. When up, thin out to three inches apart. Sowings at intervals of 10 days can be made until the end of August.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. 42 days. Extremely early, good for forcing, as well as garden culture. Tops small, compact, strap leaved. Roots medium small, very flat, white throughout. Small tap root. Grown for early bunch trade.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/4 lb. 60c)

(lb. 90c).

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. 46 days. This is a flat-shaped medium early turnip—one-third of the upper portion is purple, balance of skin is white. It is not extensively planted by market gardeners.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)

(lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).



Extra Early Purple Top Milan

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (Finest English grown seed.) 55 to 60 days. An all-purpose variety in the Rocky Mountain region. Extensively used for home, market garden and shipping. More of this variety is planted than all other varieties combined, mainly due to three characteristics: First, fine appearance, being globe-shaped, flesh firm and white, skin smooth, pure white, except crown or upper portion, which is richly colored, maroon to deep purple. Second, it is exceptionally sweet and mild. Flesh is crisp, not stringy. Very desirable for market as well as home garden. Third, it is a quick grower and the yield is heavy; a good keeper. Our stock of this seed is of the highest quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (lb. 75c)

(5 lbs. \$3.25).

SEVEN-TOP TURNIPS. Cultivated exclusively for the tops which are used as greens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 75c).

WHITE EGG. 55 to 60 days. Grown principally for home gardeners and truckers for local markets. Top medium size, upright, cut-leaved. Roots white, egg-shaped, 3 to 3 1/2 inches long, white throughout. Smooth, fine-grained and of fine quality.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 65c) (5 lbs. \$3.25).

YELLOW TURNIPS

GOLDEN BALL. 60 to 65 days. A delicate and sweet-flavored yellow-fleshed turnip, not of large size but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 80c).

YELLOW ABERDEEN. 70 to 80 days. Very hardy, productive and a good keeper. Color pale yellow, with purple top, shaped like a globe. Firm in texture, resembling rutabagas. Good for table or stock feeding.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 80c).

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, round, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm, sweet and tender.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 75c).

LONG ISLAND NECKLESS. A new introduction of special merit. It is globe-shaped, color bright yellow with clear purple top, very smooth and practically free from any neck.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (1/2 lb. 60c)
(lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$3.75).

BANGHOLM. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. Similar to American Purple Top, but having somewhat thicker neck. Roots large, spherical yellow, with purple crown, somewhat rough; grow one-half above ground. Flesh light yellow, firm, of good flavor.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 30c) (1/2 lb. 50c)
(lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.50).



Bangholm

FREE OFFER

We value your business and to demonstrate our appreciation, we will give to our customers, Flower Seeds, Dahlias, Peonies, and Gladioli, FREE. This FREE offer is confined to orders for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS ONLY, AND AT CATALOG PRICES, but does not apply on purchases of Field Seeds, Implements, Insecticides, Nursery Stock, etc., just Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

With every \$2.00 order, six (6) 5c pkt. Flower Seeds, YOUR Selection.

With every \$3.00 order, three (3) Fine Dahlias, OUR Selection, OR

With every \$3.00 order, Twelve (12) Finest Mixed Gladioli.

With every \$4.00 order, both Flower Seeds and Dahlias.

With every \$4.50 order, both Flower Seeds and Gladioli.

With every \$5.00 order, three (3) Peonies one each Red, Pink, White.

With every \$7.00 order, we will include Flower Seeds, Dahlias, and Gladioli, or Peonies and Dahlias, or Peonies and Gladioli.

The above will not be sent unless requested. All will be mailed ABSOLUTELY FREE.



Plant Growing on Our Farm

Vegetable Plants

	10	100	500	1000	
	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants	
Add Postage.....	\$.10	\$.17	\$.31	\$.65	
CABBAGE, EARLY. Ready April 25th or later. All varieties as listed on page 6.....	.21	.64	2.85	4.25	
CABBAGE, LATE. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on page 7.....	.21	.64	2.85	3.90	
CABBAGE, RED. Ready April 25th. All varieties as listed on page 7.....	.21	.64	2.85	4.25	
CAULIFLOWER, EARLY. Ready April 25th. All varieties as listed on page 5.....	.29	.79	3.35	4.90	
CAULIFLOWER, LATE. Ready May 10th. All varieties as listed on page 5.....	.29	.79	3.35	4.90	
CELERI. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on page 9.....	.21	.64	2.85	3.90	
CELERI, PASCAL. Ready May 25th. All varieties as listed on page 9.....	.21	.64	2.85	3.90	
EGGPLANT. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 13.....	.29	.89	4.10	7.00	
ONION PLANTS. (See page 21.)					
PEPPERS. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 22.....	.29	.89	4.10	7.00	
TOMATO. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on pages 29 and 30.....	.29	.89	4.10	7.00	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May 10th.....	.29	.79	3.35	5.75	

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Vegetable Roots, Etc.

ASPARAGUS: Two-year-old roots. Mary Washington or Giant Argenteuil.....	12	50	100	1000	
.....		\$.25	\$.55	\$.90	\$7.30
Add Postage.....	.12	.25	.45	1.25	
RHUBARB (Pie Plant): Two-year-old roots. Linnaeus, Strawberry or Victoria.....	.54	2.00	3.50	.....
.....					
Add Postage.....	.12	.70	1.25	.....
CHIVES. Sprouted. Big bunch, postpaid.....			Each	Doz.	
.....					
MINT ROOTS. Big clumps, postpaid.....			.30	\$3.50	
SAGE. One-year clumps, postpaid.....			.30	2.40	
TARRAGON. For Tarragon Vinegar, postpaid.....			.30	.....
HORSERADISH. This is one of the hardest vegetables for the garden or farm. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. Postpaid. Dozen, 20c; 100, \$1.25.					
.....					
HERSALAH. Very different from the Green Globe Artichoke. They look like rough knobby potatoes. Easily grown. Culture like potatoes. Sometimes called "Potato Artichoke." Not postpaid. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c. Write for prices on larger quantities.					

Plants for the Flower Garden

	10	50	
	Add Postage.....	\$.10	\$.48
ASTERS. Varieties 1019 to 1028 as listed on pages 34 and 35.....	.35	1.45	
AGERATUM. Varieties 1004 and 1005 as listed on page 34.....	.35	1.45	
BALSAM. As listed on page 35.....	.35	1.45	
CACALIA. 1050. See page 35.....	.35	1.45	
CALENDULA. Varieties 1052, 1055, 1056 as listed on page 35.....	.35	1.45	
CARNATION. Varieties 1070, 72, 73, 74 as listed on page 36.....	.35	1.45	
CANTERBURY BELLS. Annual. 1064.....	.35	1.45	
DAISY, Giant English Double. Red, white, pink and mixed. Page 37.....	.35	1.45	
DAISY, African. 1115. Orange and white.....	.35	1.45	
FORGET-ME-NOT. 1149, 1150, page 38.....	.35	1.45	
GODETIA, Azalea Flowered. Mixed.....	.35	1.45	
HOLLYHOCK. Annual. 1173.....	.35	1.45	
LARKSPUR. Mixed 1192 on page 39.....	.35	1.45	
LUPINS, Russell. Perennial Seedlings. See page 40.....	1.85	7.50	
MARIGOLD. 1208, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 19 as listed on page 40.....	.35	1.45	
PANSIES. 1264, 66 and 67 as listed on pages 41 and 42.....	.35	1.45	
PENTSTEMON. Mixed colors.....	.40	1.55	
PETUNIA. Varieties numbered 1271, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 77a, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 86a, 91, 93, 97. See page 42.....	.35	1.45	
Burgundy No. 1277. See page 42.....			
Varieties 1278 to 1292 inclusive.....	.35	1.45	
Glow No. 1293. See page 42.....	.35	1.45	
Hollywood Star No. 1294. See page 42.....	.35	1.45	
Giant Single Fringed No. 1296. See page 42.....	.35	1.45	
Dwarf White Glory No. 1297. See page 42.....	.35	1.45	
Giant of California No. 1298. See page 42.....	.40	1.50	
Double Fringed Giants, No. 1299. See page 42.....	.50	2.25	
PHLOX, Drummondii. 1305, 6, 8, 10. See page 43.....	.30	1.35	
PHLOX, Drummondii. Art shades, 1317. See page 43.....	.30	1.35	
SALVIA, Firebrand. Extra fine, 1337. Page 44.....	.40	1.55	
SNAPDRAGON. 1346 to 52 varieties as listed on page 44.....	.35	1.45	
STATICE. Market Growers Blue, 1356. Page 44.....	.35	1.45	
VERBENA. Mixed varieties 1435, 41, 42.....	.35	1.45	
VIOLAS, Tufted Pansies. Purple, apricot or mixed.....	.35	1.45	
VIOLETS	.35	1.45	
ZINNIAS. Varieties 1472, 73 as listed on page 46.....	.30	1.35	

Western Seed Collections

These collections of seed, which we offer at special prices, include only the best varieties. The only cheap item about them is the price. It is possible for us to sell these collections at this price for two reasons: we get them ready before the spring rush opens, when our time is less valuable; second, in making this offer it helps us to get acquainted with many new buyers.

NOTE: These collections are already put up and we cannot change any of the varieties.

OUR GREAT \$1.00 COLLECTION Postpaid

30 full sized packages which sell at 5c and 10c each, for \$1.00.

Beans, Golden Wax

Beans, Full Measure

Beets, Detroit Dark Red

Cabbage, Early

Cabbage, Late Holland

Carrot, Chantenay

Carrot, Danvers Half Long

Corn, Early Golden Bantam

Corn, Golden Evergreen, Late

Cucumber, Long Green

Lettuce, Grand Rapids

Lettuce, New York 915

Muskmelon, Greeley Wonder

Onion, Mountain Danvers

Parsnip, Hollow Crown

Pear, Laxtonian

Peas, Rogers 95

Pumpkin, Small Sugar

Radish, Early Long Icicle

Radish, Scarlet Globe

Squash, Hubbard

Squash, White Bush Scallop

Tomato, Chalk's Jewel

Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

Watermelon, Rocky Ford

Spinach, Long Standing

Morning Glory, Finest Mixed

Nasturtium, Dwarf, Finest Mixed

Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed

Cut Flower, Mixtures

VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION

\$1.35 Postpaid

Regular Price \$2.30

1 oz. Beets, Detroit

1/4 lb. Beans, Full Measure

2 oz. Beans, Golden Wax

2 oz. Beans, Kentucky Wonder Green

1 pkt. Cabbage Early, Copenhagen

1 pkt. Cabbage Late, Holland

1/2 oz. Carrots, Chantenay

1/4 lb. Corn, Early Bantam

1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green

1 oz. Lettuce, New York 915

1 pkt. Muskmelon, Greeley Wonder

1/2 oz. Onions, Mountain Danvers

1/2 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown

1/4 lb. Peas, Laxtonian

1 oz. Pumpkin

1 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle

1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe

1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing

1 oz. Squash, Hubbard

1 oz. Squash, White Bush

1 pkt. Tomato, John Baer

1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Globe

1 pkt. Watermelon, Kleckley Sweet

FLOWERING ANNUALS COLLECTION

SPECIAL PRICE 70c

If packed separately, this collection would cost \$1.00

1 pkt. each—Aster mixed, Marigold Dwarf mixed, Petunia mixed, Zinnia Giant mixed, Spencer Sweet Pea mixed, Alyssum, Lady Slipper, Calendula, Clarkia, Cosmos, Larkspur, California Poppy, Marigold African mixed, Poppy mixed, Mourning Bride, Sweet Sultan, Marvel of Peru, Bachelor Button Double Blue, and Helichrysum.

OUR EASY TO GROW

FLOWER COLLECTION 35c,

Regular selling price of this selection is 60c
Postpaid

1 pkt. Each, all in Mixed Colors—Larkspur, Clarkia, Alyssum, Carpet of Snow, Marigold African, Zinnia Giants, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtium Dwarf, Cosmos, 1 oz. Spencer Mixed Sweet Pea.

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION

\$2.45, Postpaid

Regular price of this selection, \$4.70

1/2 lb. Beans, Full Measure
1 lb. Beans, Brittle Wax
1/4 lb. Beet, Detroit Dark Red
1/4 lb. Carrot, Red Core Danvers
1/4 lb. Corn, Evergreen Late
1/4 lb. Corn, Golden Bantam Early
1 oz. Cucumbers, Straight 8
1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 oz. Lettuce, iceberg 315
2 oz. Muskmelon, Greeley Wonder
1/4 lb. Onion, Mountain Danvers
1 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
1 lb. Peas, Dwarf Alderman Late
1 lb. Peas, Laxtonian
1/2 lb. Radish, Long White Icicle
1/2 lb. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1/4 lb. Spinach, Long Standing
1 pkt. Tomato, Chalk's Early Jewel
2 oz. Squash, Hubbard
1/4 lb. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
1/4 lb. Watermelon, Kleckley Sweet
2 qt. Yellow Onion Sets

NURSERY COLLECTIONS

Full descriptions of these items on pages 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 59 and 60.

No. 1— \$1.15, Postpaid, 17c Extra

Regular Retail Value \$2.12

12 Mixed Gladioli
3 Mixed Peony Roots
3 Mixed Dahlia Roots

Our Selection

No. 3— \$1.00, Postage 17c

BRIDAL WREATH SPECIAL

12 Spirea Van Houttei, 18 to 24 in.

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$1.45

We are making a Special Offer of thirteen (13) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$1.45, postpaid.

This collection contains some of our finest surplus varieties.

Read About Our FREE Offer (See Page 32)

MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE COLLECTION

70c, Postpaid

Regular price of this selection \$1.15

We find that mountain grown vegetables are far superior in quality to those grown elsewhere, therefore, everybody living in the mountains should raise at least enough vegetables for their own use. Many sorts of vegetables will not grow in the high altitude. We have made up a collection which will mature.

1/4 lb. Beans, Full Measure

1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red

1 pkt. Cabbage, Golden Acre

1 pkt. Carrots, Danvers Half Long

1 pkt. Lettuce, New York 915

1/4 lb. Peas, Laxton's Progress

1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe

1 pkt. Rutabaga, Bangholm

1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing

1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

1 qt. Yellow Onion Sets

SPENCER SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

"Great Fifteen" Collection

Postpaid 95c

Regular price \$1.50

1 pkt. each: Reflection, Blue; Doreen, Carmine-rose; Jumbo, Cerise; Floradale, Cream Pink; Rubicund, Crimson; Excelsior, Orange-scarlet; Highlander, Silver Lavender; Royal Purple, Purple; Rosabelle, Rose; Miss California, Salmon; Life, Scarlet; Avalanche, White; Sultan, Maroon, Tangerine, Orange; Youth, Pico-te.

"Great Four" Collection

Postpaid 30c

Rosabelle, Avalanche, King Edward, Highlander

"Great Seven" Collection

Postpaid 50c

Regular price 70c

Avalanche, Austin Fredrick, Royal Purple, Rubicund, Fine Salmon, Pink Frills, Mastercream

ROSE COLLECTIONS

5 Rose Bushes, No. 1 Grade, Our Selection

From Our Regular Stock

Your Choice of Climbers or Bush Roses

\$1.79 Postage 24c

You Should Have a Flower Garden With

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Ageratum, Dwarf Blue

Flower Seeds

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting) (A). Bears graceful daisy-like flowers, grown for winter bouquets and decorations. The flowers are usually cut when in the bud state and will open out as they dry.

1000—Double Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1001—Double Hybrid Mixed. New. Large flowering.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye) (A). Floss Adonis. Feathery foliage. Hardy annual. 1 foot.
1002—Blood Red.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) (A-RG). Very attractive free blooming dwarf border and rock garden flower. Easily grown from seed.

1003—Imperial Dwarf Blue. Compact, flowers true blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1004—Blue Star. The best variety. Plants bushy dwarf, covered with light blue flowers with purple centers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1005—Purple Perfection. (Improved.) Extra dwarf, bearing mass of large flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1006—Dwarf Mixed Colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

ALYSSUM (A-RG). These are without doubt one of the easiest flowers grown, for borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses.

1008—Carpet of Snow. Extra dwarf, covered with delicate white flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1009—Moritilum (Sweet Alyssum). Flowers pure white.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 30c).

1010—Lilac Queen. Compact, dwarf flowers, lavender-lilac.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1/2 oz. 30c).

1011—Little Dorrit. 3 to 4 inches. Forms perfect little bushes smothered with miniature white flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1012—Saxatile Perennial (Gold Dust). Dwarf golden yellow or compacta.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

As many flower seeds are very small and fine it is usually best to grow plants in seed beds and later transplant them to their permanent place, but if this is not convenient the seed may be sown directly in their permanent place. In either case the soil should be a loose mellow loam and raked smooth. Broadcast small seeds and cover lightly 4 times the diameter of the seed. Very small seed may be merely pressed in. Firm the soil well over the seed. It is important that the soil does not become dry and hard.

When watering be sure to use a fine spray until the plants have gotten well through the surface.

For early plants seed may be started indoors in boxes. About one-third sand mixed with the soil is best. Keep in shade until the seeds sprout then place near a window where there is a fair amount of sunlight.



Amaranthus, Molten Fire Dwarf

AMARANTHUS (A). Plants are hardy annuals and are grown for their brilliant foliage. Especially suitable for backgrounds, centers of beds. Grow from three to five feet.

1014—Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves variegated; flowers crimson.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

1015—Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long drooping crimson flower spikes with yellowish green foliage.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

1016—Pygmae Torch. Crimson leaves growing 10 inches high. Compact, fine for beds or borders.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1017—Molten Fire Dwarf. Leaves dark, bronze with Poinsettia red centers. Very beautiful.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

ANCHUSA, Italica (P-RG).

1018—Dropmore Variety. Hardy perennial, growing about 5 feet; flowers are a clear, bright blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

ASTER (A). The asters are now among the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. The aster is of easy culture and when started from seed should be sown in March or April in the hotbed, greenhouse, or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open, 18 inches apart each way.

(A) Wilt Resistant Varieties. Wilt is a disease which causes much trouble to aster growers. It may occur at any stage. There seems to be no method of control and all that growers can do is to safeguard against this disease by planting Wilt Resistant Strains. We recommend that you plant only Wilt Resistant Strains.

Improved Crego Giants—Wilt Resistant.

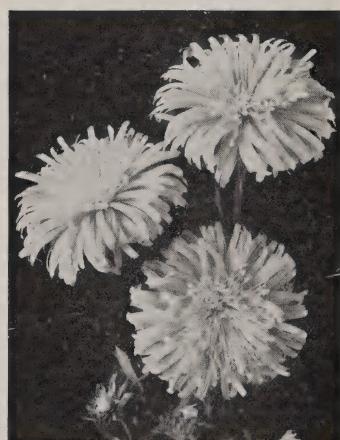
This is the finest of the Comet Asters. Flowers large, double and have long, narrow, gracefully curled petals. Plants grow about 2 1/2 feet tall.

1019—Deep Rose. 1023—Shell Pink.
1020—Crimson. 1024—Dark Blue.
1021—Royal Purple. 1025—White.
1022—Light Blue. 1026—Mixed.
Any of above: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

American Branching (Vick's)—Wilt Resistant. Plants grow 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall. Branching, strong, and flowers are full petaled and double. One of the finest varieties especially adapted to this section. Early blooming.

1028—All Colors Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

Early Queen of the Market—Wilt Resistant. Two weeks earlier than most others. Branching habit. 1 1/2 feet tall, beautiful shades. Fine for cut flowers.
1030—Mixed.
Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c.



Aster, Improved Crego Giants

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Flowers Blooming from Spring Until Fall

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

Ostrich Feather Aster—Wilt Resistant. The flowers of this class resemble the Japanese Chrysanthemums, with long, curved, fringe-like petals, giving a feathery appearance; of immense size, 2½ feet.

1031—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

Giant Comet Aster (See Improved Crego). 1033—**Giant Sunshine — Not Resistant.** Stems long, flowers large, composed of a single row of outer petals with a unique yellow quilled-like center.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

ASTER PLANTS

We can supply good sturdy aster plants, separate or mixed colors. For price see page 32.

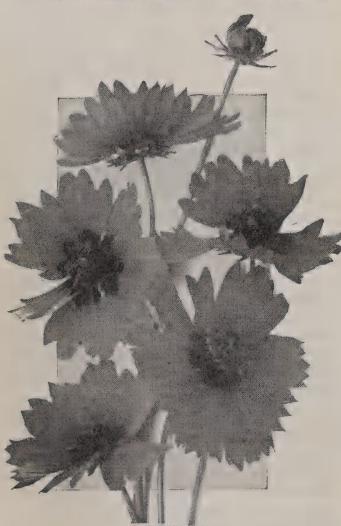
BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila) (A-P). Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. 1036—**Special Covent Garden (Alba).** This is an improved large flowering, pure white, annual Baby's Breath of free, easy growth.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1037—**Elegans Crimson.** A beautiful shade of carmine.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

1038—**Paniculata (Perennial).** Single white. Especially feathery and delicate.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1039—**Paniculata Double (Perennial).** Bears an abundance of small double white flowers. When dried used extensively in Christmas decorations.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 35c) (1/2 oz. \$2.50).



Calochortus

Where this insignia appears in this catalog it indicates the varieties so marked are proven new introductions of "Wilt" and have received an award in the All-America Selection Trials.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (A-C). Hardy annual climber growing 10 feet in height. Foliage light green. Bears small white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods resembling small balloons. Used mostly to cover fences, etc., because of its free and rapid growth.

1041 (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (A). A very easy and satisfactory annual to grow.

1042—**Rose Flowered Double Mixed.** Bears waxy rose-like flowers which cover entire stalk of the plant. Stalks 18 inches high.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1043—**Gardenia Flowered or Bush Balsam.** Plants bushy. Attractive flowers of white, red, and rose are produced in clusters at the top of the branches where they are in full view instead of being on the sides of the stem. The double flowers have a marked resemblance to the Gardenia bloom.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c) (1/2 oz. \$1.00).

1044—**Camelia Flowered Mixed.** Largest double variety. Grows 18 inches tall.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).



Balsam, Gardenia Flowered

BLUE LACE FLOWER (A).

1046 (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (Thunbergia) (A-C). A hardy trailing annual with yellow, buff, orange and white flowers, some with eyes of velvety black, 3 to 5 feet.
1047—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). An easy growing annual suited for borders and cutting. Each flower is a miniature paint brush born on long wiry stems.

1048—*Coccinea.* Red blossoms.

1049—*Aurea.* Orange flowers.

1050—*Mixed.*

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

CALLIOPSIS (A). One of the easiest growing annuals. Very showy and excellent for cut flowers. Flowers grow 12 to 15 inches high.

1051—**Tall Finest Mixed.** Contains yellow, orange, brown, etc.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).



Calendula, Sunshine or Chrysanthemum
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (A). Large double flowers blooming all summer. Flowers grow 1½ to 2 feet high. It is so easy to grow, a constant bloomer and a very desirable house flower.

1052—**Sunshine (Chrysanthemum).** Flowers large, yellow with long curling petals; fine for cutting.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1053—**Double Orange King.** Large, rich deep orange.
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

1054—**Double Lemon Queen.** Large lemon or sulphur.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1055 **Ball's Orange.** Beautiful variety especially adapted to forcing.
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

1056—**Radio.** Quilled orange-colored petals.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1057—**Double Mixed.** Mixture of several shades of orange, yellow and primrose.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

CANARY BIRD VINE (A-C). Finely cut leaves and bears a profusion of beautiful golden yellow, fragrant flowers. Tall, annual climber, growing 10 feet. Easily grown.

1058—**Best Quality.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (A-RG). Easy to grow. Requires little care. Sow any time in spring. Blooms all summer. 12 inches high.

1059—**Rose Cardinal.** Bears an abundance of rose flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1060—**Empress.** Large spikes of purest white flowers, erect habit and a free bloomer. Recommended for cut-flower and bedding.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1061—**Superfine Mixed.** All colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

(P)—Perennial (RG)—Rock Garden

Plant Some of the All-America Selections

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

CANNA (Indian Shot) (See Bulbs). A very showy plant with massive foliage and clusters of brilliant blooms in tropical effect. These are usually planted from roots but can be successfully grown from seed if planted early. Seed should be soaked in warm water 24 hours before sowing. Height 3 to 4 feet.

1062—**Fines Mixed.** All colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 30c).

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula) (B). Bears a great profusion of attractive, bell-shaped flowers. Hardy, perennial, grows from two to four feet.

1063—**Single and Double Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 25c).

1064—**New Annual Mixed.** Plants and flowers same as the well known biennials Canterbury Bells, but these bloom from seed the first year. They are very showy in beds and borders. Grows 2 to 2 1/2 feet high.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).



(A) **Canterbury Bells, Annual**
All-American Selections—Gold Medal

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A-C). An annual climber and of rapid growth, attaining a height of 20 feet. Bears many small scarlet flowers.

1065—(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

CASTOR OIL BEANS (Ricinus). A large appearing easily and quick growing plant. Leaves are enormous in size. This plant is quite effective as a repellent to grasshoppers and many other bugs and worms, as the grasshoppers especially do not like the plant and shun any plot of ground where Castor Oil Beans are growing. A row of Castor Oil Beans planted along your garden or field where grasshoppers enter will be very effective in keeping them out.

1066—**Small Seeded.** Field variety, not as ornamental, leaves are green, bushy, 8 to 10 feet tall, and used mostly for planting along fences and ditch banks as a repellent to grasshoppers.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 25c) (1 lb. 70c).

1067—**Zanzibarientis.** A large growing variety attaining a height of 14 feet. Leaves enormous in size and seed large.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

1068—**Scarlet Queen.** A beautiful ornamental variety of medium growth 5 to 7 feet, bushy leaves, bronzy green with abundance of scarlet spikes or flowers. The stem stalks and spikes or flowers are crimson.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (1/4 lb. 40c).

CATCHFLY (Silene Armeria) (A-RG). Plants 1 to 2 feet. Produces showy red flowers.

1069—(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

CARNATION (A and P). They are very neat in habit and are remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers. Can be sown in early spring but most satisfactory method is to start indoors and transplant to the open about 18 inches apart. All are perennials if given some protection through the winter.

Marguerite Annual. The Marguerites are the earliest blooming carnations, growing an abundance of flowers on good strong stems five months after seeding.

1070—XXX Reselected Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 35c).

1071—**Good Well Balanced Mixture.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

Chabaud's Giant Double (P). The finest of the Carnations. Bloom five months from sowing and continues throughout the season, 16 to 20 inches high, upright in habit and a robust grower.

1072—**Cardinal Red.** Bright scarlet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

1073—**Jeanne Dionis (White).** (Pkt. 10c)
(1/4 oz. 50c).

1074—**Fines Mixed from named varieties.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

Hardy Grenadine (P). Are an extra vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture.

1075—**Giant Double Pure White.**
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).



Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (A). Graceful, handsome, pyramidal plants, each branch tipped with a brilliant colored plume or comb.

1077—**Comb Varieties.** Mixed dwarf.

1078—**Plume Varieties.** Golden yellow, fiery scarlet, mixed.

1079—**Flame of Fire.** A fine medium dwarf type growing 1 1/2 feet tall, with fiery red plumes or crest.

1080—**Chinese Woolflower.** Pink and crimson, mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

CENTAUREA (A). Characterized by their bright bristle-shaped flowers. Plants are of the hardiest nature and simplest culture, and yet one of the most attractive and graceful of all old-fashioned flowers. Do well in cool, partly shaded location.

CYANUS (Double Cornflower). Plants grow 2 to 2 1/2 feet tall, and produce continuously large super double blooms on long stems throughout the summer and fall. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. Also called Ragged Sailor, Ragged Robin and Bachelor's Button.

1081—**Blue Boy.** Exquisite Cornflower blue.

1082—**Red Boy.** Finest of red shades.

1083—**Purple.** Dark purple.

1084—**Snow Man.** Graceful large white.

1085—**Pinkie.** Lovely true pink.

1086—**Mixed.** All colors mixed.

Any of the above. (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

Giant Imperialis. See Sweet Sultan page 45.

1087—**Jubilee Gem.** Extra dwarf, double blue, vivid green foliage.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.25).

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A-P). Do not confuse these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. All are fine for cut flowers. Height 1 1/2 feet.

1090—**Coronarium Finest Double Mixed.** Flowers 1 1/2 inches across, in shades of yellow and white. 18 inches tall.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1091—**Single Finest Mixed (Painted Daisy).** Yellow shades and white, marked with rings about the center. 2 feet.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

CLARKIA (A). A very pretty and graceful plant. Bushy light green foliage. Blooms early and freely with quantities of delicately colored double flowers in rosettes. Covering entire stock of the plant. Height 2 feet. In colors and mixed.

1092—**Finest Mixed.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cup and Saucer Vine) (P-C). Half hardy perennial climber of rapid growth, growing 20 to 30 feet in a season. Bears large bell-shaped purple flowers. Free from insects.
1093 (Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 40c).

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Varieties — They Are New and Interesting

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

COLEUS (A-RG). Ornamental. Adapted for growing in the house or when weather is warm can be transplanted outdoors. Are unexcelled for window boxes, borders and rock gardens. Leaves many shades and combinations of yellow, green, red.

1094—**Rainbow Mixture.** 16 inches. Extra large leaves with many varied colors and markings.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 60c).

1095—**Lacinatus.** Selected strain. Leaves narrow, laciniated, marked green and rose, dwarf.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 60c).

1096—**Coleus.** Large leaved. Dwarf mixed. A new dwarf growing variety with large, beautifully marked leaves.

(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. 75c).



Sensation
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

COSMOS (A). A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or along background border against evergreens or fences. Seed should be planted in early spring.

Extra Early Flowering Praecox. Graceful medium sized flowers on long stems 70 days after seeding.

1102—**Pink.** 1103—**Crimson.** 1104—**White.**

1105—**Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

1106—**Early Double Crested.** Differs from the single type by having the small petals of the center completely covering the yellow disc. Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

A 1107—**Orange Flare.** Earlier than Klondyke, 3 feet tall with beautiful golden orange blooms, 3 inches across. Will flower in about 3 months from seed and continue to bloom profusely until frost.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

A 1108—**Sensation.** A true sensation. Giant rose and white flowers, 4 inches across, long stems, and a very early bloomer.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1/2 oz. 40c).

1109—**Pinkie.** Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter with heavy fluted petals. Color clear rose pink.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1/2 oz. 50c).

DAHLIAS (P). There is a fascination in growing Dahlias from seed as they always produce many new types and colors. Although a perennial, they will flower the first season if sown early or started in boxes and transplanted. Protect the tubers over winter in a dry cellar in sand.

1111—**Fine Single, Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1112—**Fine Double Mixed.**

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

DAISIES (A-P-RG).

1115—**African (Dimorphotheca)** (A). Is a rare and very showy annual from South Africa. Has daisy-like flowers of a glossy shade with black central ring. New hybrids mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1116—**African Blue Eyed (Arctotis Grandis)** (A). Hardy annual easily grown from seed. The daisy-like flowers are silvery white with a blue eye surrounded by a narrow golden band. The under part of the petal is lilac-blue.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

ENGLISH DAISY (Bellis Perennis). Plants grow about 6 inches high and produce their large, double blooms for a long time in early Spring. May be grown as a biennial or seed may be sown each year, preferably in August, and protected through the winter. A semi-shady situation and fairly moist soil is best.

1118—**Extra Double Mixed.** Very bright flowers with golden yellow centers.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1119—**Monstrosa Giant Flowered.** This is the largest English Daisy, flowers completely covered with long quilled petals having practically no centers.

(Pkt. 20c) (1/4 oz. 60c).

1120—**Swan River (Brachycome)** (A). Free-flowering dwarf annuals covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty many-colored flowers. Suitable for edgings. 9 inches.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

SHASTA DOUBLE (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) (P).

1121—**Alaska.** Large.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1122—**Conqueror.** Extra large.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

Painted Daisy. See Chrysanthemum.

1123—**Dature (Angel's Trumpet) Wrightii** (A). An annual very easily grown from seed. Requires very little water. Produces large bushes filled with large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).



African Daisies (Dimorphotheca)

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia) (P). Exceedingly showy, hardy plants, growing from 1 to 2 1/2 feet high, do best in shady, moist places.

1097—**Single Mixed, All Colors.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1098—**Double Mixed, All Colors.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1099—**Rocky Mountain.** Very beautiful perennial, native of Colorado. Color ranges from light to dark blue, centers cream-white.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

We can supply roots if desired. See page 48.

COREOPSIS (P).

1100—**Lanceolata Grandiflora.** Fine large blooms, golden yellow on long, graceful stems, and will make an excellent display throughout the summer and fall, especially suitable for cutting.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

CORN (Ornamental). See Rainbow Flint, page 68.

CYPRESS VINE (A-C). A tender annual climber with finely cut leaves and small star-shaped scarlet and white flowers. Sow in May after soaking seed in warm water few hours.

1101—**Fine Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

Delphiniums and Larkspurs Make

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). Tall hybrids. Large, broad, bright stalks and green leaves, often 4 feet tall, and bear long, large floral spikes.

1124—*Belladonna*. A delightful shade of silvery blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1125—*Bellamosum*. Rich, deep, intense blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1126—*Cliveden's Beauty (Improved Belladonna)*. Extra large flowers.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1127—*Fines Mixed*. All varieties of blues, scarlets, pinks.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

Plants or Roots—See page 48.
Annual Delphinium. See Larkspur, page 39.

DUSTY MILLER (Silvery Leaved Varieties) (P-RG).

1130—*Candidissima*. 10 inches. Thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1131—*Dealbata*. 18 inches. Rose, silvery foliage. Flowers first year.
(Pkt. 10c).

1132—*Gymnocarpa*. Three feet. Lavender, silvery foliage.
(Pkt. 5c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (A). Cheerful blooms and finely cut foliage. Sow where plants are to remain. Hardy annual, grows 1 to 1 1/2 feet high.

1133—*Ramona Hybrids*. Flowers beautiful golden bronze within and copper-rose outside with frilled edges.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).



Eschscholtzia, California Poppies

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

1134—*Orange King (True California Poppy)*. Deep orange.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1135—*Carmina King*. Deep carmine.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1136—*Golden West (Californica)*. Yellow with orange center.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1137—*Alba*. Reselected white.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1138—*Fines Single*. Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1139—*Fines Double*. Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See *Acroclinium*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Helichrysum*, *Statice*, and *Xeranthemum*.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus) (P-C).

1143—A hardy, perennial climber, growing 10 feet high. Flowers of red, pink and white resemble Sweet Peas, but are borne on racemes with 8 to 10 flowers to the stem.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

EVENING PRIMROSE (Oenothera) (A).

1145—A free-flowering annual producing an abundance of large, single flowers which open in the evening.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

FEVERFEEW (Matricaria) (A).

1147—Pretty and neat. Small, double white flower, being hardy annual, growing 2 feet.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis) (B). These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils, and like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders or edgings.

1149—*Alpestris*. Indigo blue. Super or extra dark blue.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1150—*Alpestris Rosea*.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1151—*Alpestris Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1152—*Victoria*. A new large flowered variety of azure blue. Very dwarf and globular growth.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru) (A). Plants are large and require plenty of space. Flowers sweet scented, funnel-shaped, being white, red, yellow or striped. Open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 2 feet. 1153—*Tall Mixed*.

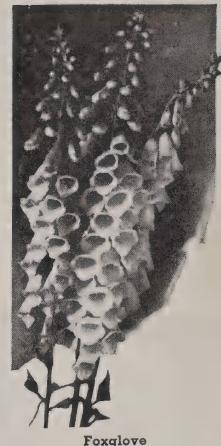
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1154—*Dwarf Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1155—*Variegated Foliage, Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).



Foxglove

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (B). The tall, flower-like spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery or in masses.

1156—*Mixed*.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

GAILLARDIA (A-P).

1158—*Mixed (Annual)*. Very effective in beds, borders, etc., and are also suitable for cutting.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1159—*Grandiflora (Perennial)*. A constant bloomer until late in the fall. Flowers scarlet and orange. While this is a hardy perennial it will bloom from the first year from early planting. Height about 1 1/2 feet.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

GERANIUM (P). The most popular bedding plants and for pot culture. The blooms are very brilliant and leaves are beautifully marked.

1160—*Mixed*. Double and single.
(Pkt. 25c).

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena) (Everlasting) (A). Produces small, very showy, everlasting globe-shaped flowers. When about half full bloom, flowers should be cut and hung up to dry. Will hold their color all winter.

1163—*Rose*.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1164—*Finest Mixed*.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

GODETIA (Satin Flower) (A). Rapid growing; large, mallow-like flowers; very ornamental as pot plants or in mixed beds. Require plenty of room and thrive better in soil not too rich and in a cool location.

DWARF DOUBLE AZALEA FLOWERED GODETIA.

1166—*Sweetheart*. Cream-pink.

1167—*Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c).

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Lovely Backgrounds for Your Borders

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Gourds—Small Varieties

GOURDS (Ornamental) (A). Climber. Quick growing vines excellent for covering arbors, walls and waste places. Gourds grow in curious shapes and are used for house ornaments.

1168—Finest Mixed Large Varieties.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1169—Finest Mixed Small Varieties.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

INDIAN CORN. See Hartner's Rainbow Flint, page 67.

HELICHRYSUM (Giant Strawflowers) (A). Beautiful in the garden or when cut, but mostly grown to dry for winter bouquets. If wanted for winter use, cut them when partially open, remove foliage, bunch loosely, and hang with the heads downward in a cool, dry, shady place until dry. Flowers are double, 2 inches and more across, and are freely borne on strong, upright plants from midsummer until fall, 2 to 2½ feet.

1170—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

HELIOTROPE (GR). These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their sweet scented flowers.

1171—Purple.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c).

1172—Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

HOLLYHOCKS (P, A).

1173—Indian Spring Hollyhock (Annual). A flower for everybody's garden. Blooms first year, grows 4 feet tall, stalks covered with a profusion of light pink to almost crimson semi-double crinkly-edged blooms.

(Pkt. 25c) (¼ oz. 50c).

Perennial. These stately perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Seed sown in late spring or early summer will bloom profusely the next year.

1174—Double Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1175—Single Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos) (A). A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers.

1176—Mixed Colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

ICE PLANT (A-RG).

1177—These dwarf trailing plants with their little star-like flowers and singular icy foliage are great favorites for hanging baskets and rockwork. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus) (A).

1178—There is no harder vine than this. Resists drought and insects will not bother it. It is a rapid climber and one of the best for covering verandas, trellises, unsightly fences, etc.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 40c).

JOB'S TEARS (A). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for beads. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlastingings.

1179—(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

KOCHIA (A). Resembles a closely clipped ornamental Evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are compact, dense and of green color, but in early Autumn the whole bush becomes blood-red. Suitable for hedges, backgrounds, or may be grown singularly.

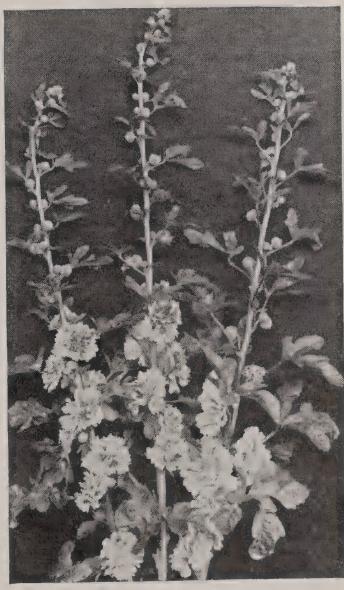
1180—*Trichophyllum (Summer Cypress)*.

Tall, erect and dense; 4 feet.

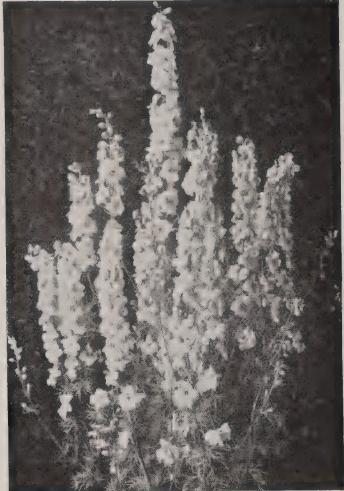
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c).

1181—*Chilensis (Burning Bush)*. Dwarf, compact, 2 to 3 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c).



④ Hollyhock, Indian Spring
All-America Selections—Silver Medal



④ Larkspur Giant Imperial White King
All-America Selections—Special Mention

KUDZU VINE (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk Vine) (P). Hardy perennial climber. Grows 8 to 10 feet the first season from seed, each year getting larger. Forms a dense shade; unequalled for porches, arbors, etc.

1183—(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c).

LANTANA (A). A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange, and white. Height, about 2 feet.

1185—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

LARKSPUR (Delphinium Annual). These free-blooming annuals are very quick growers. Seed planted in the open ground in Spring will soon produce beautiful flowers, borne on long, stately spikes. Very effective in beds or masses and furnish fine cutting material. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Giant Imperial. The finest type of Larkspur, flowers double, and carried continuously on stems 3 feet tall, which branch from the base of the plant. Upright and compact.

1186—Miss California. Deep pink on rose.

1187—Carmine King. Carmine rose.

1188—Blue Spire. Deep violet blue.

1188B—Blue Bell. Azure blue.

1189—White King. Best white.

1190—Lilac Spire. Lilac.

1191—Los Angeles. Brilliant pink on salmon.

1192—Best Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (½ oz. 35c).

Stock Flowered (Tall, Double). This variety branches from main stem. Very showy.

1193—Dark Blue. 1196—White.

1194—Light Blue. 1197—Mixed.

1195—Pink.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (½ oz. 25c).

Larkspur Perennial. See Delphinium, page 38. Plants, see page 32.

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Marigolds Give Variety in Size, Shape and Color

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

LINUM (A-P). Very attractive, growing 10 to 14 inches high. The rich crimson flowers last but a day but they bloom continuously until frost. They like a warm sunny location.

1199—**Rubrum (Annual).** Scarlet Flax.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1200—**Perenne (Perennial Blue).**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

LOBELIA (A-RG). Charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. Especially adapted for borders and rock gardens.

1201—**Celestial.** True blue—Fine light green foliage. Plants dwarf, 4 inches, covered with bright, clear blue flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1202—**Crystal Palace, Compacta.** Superior strain. Grows 3 to 4 inches in height; leaves and stems dark. Plants a mass of deep blue flowers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1203—**Dwarf Varieties Mixed.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

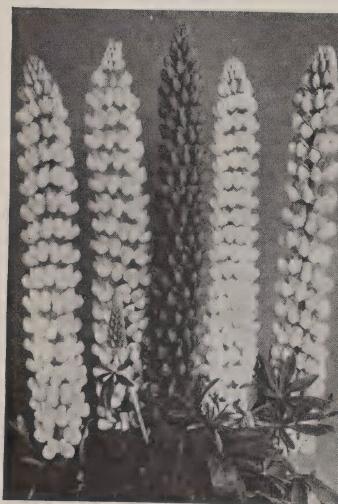
1204—**Tall Varieties Mixed.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

LUPINUS.

1206—**Russell's New English Lupinus (P).** These remarkable Lupinus are the result of years of labor. The stalks or blooms are often 3 1/2 feet or more in length. They have a wide range of beautiful unique coloring of blue, white, yellow and rose. As the seed has a hard shell it is well to chip the seed before planting. If started indoors seed should be planted in sand and the first part of May be set out into the open. Russell's Lupinus does best in cool moist location. While this is a perennial, many seedlings from an indoor planting in March will bloom the first year.

(Pkt. 20c) (1/4 oz. 45c).

Plants, see pages 32 and 49.



Russell Lupinus

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

1207—**Hartwegi Lupinus (A).** If sown in spring it will produce an abundance of blue, white and rose flowers 2 feet in length by late July. Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).

MARIGOLD (A-RG). A very easily grown annual, showy in the garden and fine for cutting. Plant in spring as soon as ground is warm. The odor which is objectional to some comes from the leaves and stems and not the blossom. If allowed to stand overnight in water preferably outside, this odor usually disappears.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN. The African varieties are usually tall growing, bearing large blooms in shades of yellow and orange.

1208—**Crown of Gold (Collarette).** Orange-gold flowers, crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage, 2 1/2 feet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c) (oz. 90c).

1209—**Sunset Giant.** The largest Marigold yet developed. A flower 5 inches in diameter is not unusual. Flowers are sweet-scented, color range is deep orange to light lemon and plants grow 3 1/2 feet tall. Easily grown.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 45c).

1210—**Guinea Gold or Carnation Flowered.** Orange flushed with gold flowers double, loosely ruffled. Grows 2 1/2 feet tall.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

1211—**Yellow Supreme (All-America Selections).** Companion to Guinea Gold. Flowers lemon yellow; does not have the Marigold odor. Fine cut flower variety. 2 1/2 inches.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

1212—**Orange Prince.** Bears on long stems large double golden orange balled shaped flowers.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1213—**Lemon Queen.** Identical to Orange Prince except blooms are yellow.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

1215—**Fines Mixed.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

MARIGOLD FRENCH. The French varieties are more dwarf-growing than the African, bearing smaller blooms but in profusion and of more varied colors and markings.

1216—**Golden Ball.** One of the most pleasing and satisfactory Marigolds. Excellent for edging, bedding and cutting. Plants 14 in. tall covered with double dahlia or ball shaped flower of deepest golden orange.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1217—**Robert Bliest.** Deep mahogany red with small golden centers.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

1218—**Royal Scot.** All double, dwarf. Unique. Attractive flowers of mahogany and gold in symmetrical stripes.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

1219—**Harmony or Orange Crown.** Excellent bedding and cut flower, variety dwarf, compact plants, 15 in., free flowering, flowers golden yellow bordered maroon red, scabious shaped.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (1/2 oz. 25c).



Yellow Supreme Marigold
All-America Selections—Gold Medal

1220—**Dwarf French Mixed.**
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1221—**Tagetes Signata Pumilla.** As an edging plant it is ideal. It bears many bright, starlike, yellow blossoms and finely cut foliage makes it outstanding.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1222—**Fiery Cross.** A very compact growing variety 12 in. tall covered with single orange yellow flowers with petals blotted maroon. Fine for edging.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

MIGNONETTE (A). A well known favorite annual in all gardens. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which come quickly. Set in compact spikes. Sow in early spring.

1224—**Reseda Odorata Grandiflora.** This is the sweet-scented variety.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c).

1225—**Improved Machet.** Extra dwarf in habit, with enormous thick spikes.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

MIMULUS (P). Half-hardy perennials blooming from seed the first season if sown early. Height, 8 inches.

1226—**Tigrinus (Monkey Flower) (P).** Flowers large and spotted. Mixed.
(Pkt. 15c).

1227—**Moschatus (Musk Plant) (P-RG).** Small yellow flowers. Fine for hanging baskets; fragrant.
(Pkt. 20c).

MOONFLOWER (A). A beautiful summer climber, grows 10 to 15 feet high, makes nice shade for porches and bears large, trumpet-shaped flowers, richly scented, which bloom in the evening and on cloudy days. Late bloomer.

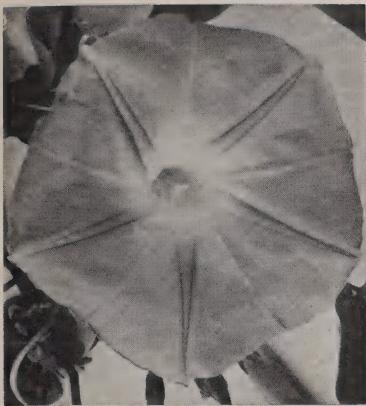
1228—**Fines Quality.**
(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 20c).

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Gold Seal Seeds Are Safe From Every Angle

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Morning Glory, Clark's Heavenly Blue

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea) (A). No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory. Easily grown; soil should not be very rich; plant either early or late in spring. Morning glories grow quickly to a vine 15 feet long and bear a great abundance of flowers. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture.

1229—Clark's Early Flowering (Heavenly Blue). The finest of all Morning Glories; the earliest flowering variety; flower measures 3½ to 4 inches across; deep sky blue; shading light golden yellow in throats. Vines grow 15 feet tall and covered with blooms from early summer until frost.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 50c).

1230—Scarlett O'Hara. Rapid climber. Flowers beautiful rich, dark wine red of good size. Blooms early and easy to grow. 1938 Gold Medal All-America Selections.
(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

1232—Imperial Japanese. Bears hundreds of various colored fringed flowers. Vines are very vigorous, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 30c).

1233—Tall Mixed. Rapid grower. Flowers are bell-shaped, of many bright colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 35c).

NASTURTIUMS (A). New Sweet Scented Varieties (Double).

1236—Golden Gleam. Semi-trailing. Golden yellow in color; double; fragrant.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

1237—Golden Globe. Dwarf double; same as Golden Gleam except plants are dwarf and compact, flowers larger and borne well above the foliage.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

Buy with Confidence—Plant with Confidence—GOLD SEAL SEEDS

(A) 1238—Scarlet Gleam. Double. Sweet scented, flowers fiery orange-scarlet; semi-trailing or tall.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

(A) 1239—Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Double, semi-tall. A mixed collection of many gorgeous colors; sweet scented.
(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c).

DWARF VARIETIES (Single.) These have a neat, compact and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing.

1240—King Theodore. Purple scarlet; dark foliage.

1241—Golden Queen. Bright yellow; golden leaves.

1242—Cloth of Gold. Fiery red, golden foliage.

1243—Pearl. Amber-white.

1244—Empress of India. Dark scarlet flowers.

1245—Mixed. Contains all dwarf varieties.

Any of the above: (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (½ lb. 45c).

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES (Single). Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellis, stone walls, etc., these can be used for hanging baskets and for pot plants for winter flowering as screens.

1247—King Theodore. Purple garnet; dark foliage.

1248—Scarlet. Rosy-scarlet.

1249—Golden Queen. Sunflower yellow, dark leaves.

1250—Cloth of Gold. Orange-scarlet; golden foliage.

1251—Variegated Leaved. Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green.

1252—Mixed. Contains all tall varieties. Any of the above: (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (½ lb. 45c).

NEMESIA (A). This is a very pretty annual, of dwarf habit and will make pleasing masses for foreground beds, edging and filling; produces orchid-like flowers, varied in color. Height 1 foot.

1253—Large Flowering.

(Pkt. 15c.)

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco) (A). A free-flowering annual, blossoms resemble the petunia, opening in the evening and emit a very powerful perfume. As soon as soil is warm, sow in open; easily grown.

1254—Crimson Bedder. A well branched bushy plant 2 feet tall, covered with rich crimson petunia-like blooms, easily grown. Fine for bedding and low backgrounds.
(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 50c).

1255—Mixed. Shades of red, rose and white.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

NIGELLA (A). Easy to grow; very desirable annual for many purposes, especially graceful as cut flowers. Blooms early and long.

1256—Damascena Jekyll (Devil in a Bush). Extra double; deep blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1257—Hispanica (Love in a Mist). Corn-flower blue.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

1258—Finest Mixed. Blues and white.
(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. Very showy foliage; blooming during the summer and fall. Height, 2 feet.
1259—Mixed.
(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

PANSIES (B). One of the most popular flowers and easily grown. Best adapted to partly moist and somewhat shaded places. For large blooms, rich soil is best. Seed sown in spring will bloom in midsummer. For early spring flowers, sow seed in August and protect plants in coldframes or straw during winter. For Pansy Plants, see page 32.

Large Flowered Bright Colors.

1261—Choicest mixture of all colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. \$1.00).

GIANT TRIMARDEAU. This is a French variety. Flowers are large size, of most beautiful and varied shades, usually marked with three large blotches. We recommend this variety where a wide range of color is desired.
1262—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. \$1.00).

ROGGLI'S SWISS GIANTS.

1263—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c) (oz. \$3.00).

GOLD SEAL MIXTURE. This mixture is made up in such a way as to contain a selection of all the best and large flowered varieties. Is well balanced, containing red, yellow, blue, white and intermediate shades. Outstanding for beauty and size.
1264—(Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 75c) (oz. \$4.00).

MAPLE LEAF GIANTS. This is an entirely distinct type of Pansy. Extra large flowers of wonderful coloring and most vigorous plants.

1265—Finest Mixed.
(Pkt. 25c) (½ oz. 75c) (oz. \$4.50).



Pansies, Roggli's Swiss Giant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

We Have Petunias for Every Garden Location

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

GILLER'S GIANT PANSIES. These strains of Pansies are the result of years of most careful plant isolation and selection by Mr. Frank Giller; is superior in our estimation to any other strain of Pansy in the world both as to size and color.

1266—Giller's Super Giants. Highly recommended for florists and those who make a specialty of growing plants and blooms for commercial trade. Blooms are amazing in size as well as in the large range of colors. Mixed. (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$6.00).

1267—Giller's Super Swiss Giants. Especially bred and selected for rich deep colors, and new shades. Blooms early, flowers very large, waved and form on long, strong stems. Mixed. (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (oz. \$6.00).

TUFTED PANSIES (See Violas)

PASSION FLOWER (P-C). Fast growing. Hardy perennial climber.

1268—Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c).

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue). H. P., but if started indoors, flowers freely the first year. Very beautiful, 2 feet tall. Numerous upright stalks which continue to bear beautiful flowers of a wide range of color. Similar to Snapdragon shape.

1269—New Sensation. Mixed.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

PETUNIA (A-RG). There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. Succeeds in almost any soil and produces very fragrant blooms the entire season. Sow thinly and cover seed lightly to a depth of not more than four times their size. All of our petunia seed is of the highest quality.

PETUNIA (Plain Edged, Single). Grows 2 feet tall. Plain edged suitable for massing in beds. Produces a continuous mass of medium size, single flowers.

1270—Alba. Purest white.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c).



Pentstemon

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant



Petunia, Glow
All-America Selections—Silver Medal

1271—Flaming Velvet. Blood red.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

1272—Howard Star. Improved. Purple with white star.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 70c).

1273—Inimitable. Striped and blotched.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

1274—Violacea. Deep violet.
(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

1275—Topaz Rose. Velvety cerise rose suffused gold with topaz throat.
(Pkt. 15c) (1-16 oz. 40c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

1276—Burgundy. One of the finest Petunias. Produces large flowers of rich, wine red color.
(Pkt. 20c) (1-16 oz. \$2.00).

1277—Mixed. (Special). All colors.
(Pkt. 5c) (1/8 oz. 30c).

1278—Elk's Pride. Largest, darkest and best velvety purple.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. \$2.00).

PETUNIA (Plain Edged Dwarf, Single). Grows erect and bushy, 10 to 14 inches high. Blooms freely. Large flowers.

1278—Silver blue. Light blue.

1279—Crimson. Compact, crimson flowers.

1280—Violacea. Deep, violet blue.

1281—Rose of Heaven. Fiery rose.

1282—Celestial (Improved Rose of Heaven). Large flowers.

1283—Rosy Morn. Light rose. White throat.

1284—Blue Gem. Violet blue. Very dwarf.

1285—Snow Queen. A sturdy plant with large pure white flowers.

1286—Mixed. All dwarf varieties are colored, well blended.

Prices on straight colors: (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

Prices on mixed: (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1/4 oz. 85c).

1286A—Rainbow Mixture. Very dwarf, finest colors and mixture for bedding.
(Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c).

PETUNIA (Large, Fringed Edged, Single). These are a very satisfactory sort. Flowers grow large in beautiful colors and beautifully marked with fringed and ruffled or waved edges.

(A) 1293—Glow, New (Carmine). Plants dwarf, sturdy, erect, covered with bright rose red, waved flowers. An outstanding Petunia.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 90c).

(A) 1294—Hollywood Star. A strong vigorous plant producing a mass of very early flowers of golden throated rich rose, five-pointed waved flowers which last all season.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 70c).

1295—Giant Single Fringed Mixed. Large single blooms fringed and ruffled. Grows 14 to 16 inches tall covered with blooms.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

(A) 1297—White Perfection. Compact grower covered with abundance of snow white flowers.
(Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 70c).

1298—Giants of California. This is the largest flowered Petunia. Flowers often measure 6 inches across with beautiful color assortment. Mixed colors.
(Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.50).

PETUNIA (Dwarf Bush, Giant Double Fringed). Are the finest Petunia the world over. Plants dwarf and bushy, bearing giant 100 per cent double fringed flowers. Free bloomers. Our mixture contains a wide range of color; Amaranth, red, clear pink, pure white, purple, rose, carmine and many other shades.

(A) 1299—Double Finest Mixed. All double. Prices on above: (Pkt. 50c) (1/64 oz. \$3.00) (1/32 oz. \$6.00).

PETUNIA BALCONY (Branching, Plain Edges, Single). Pendula or trailing. Grows 16 to 24 inches, suitable for backgrounds, porch boxes, etc. Large flowers.

1287—Violet Blue. Dark violet blue.

1288—Rose. Clear rose.

1289—Crimson Red.

1290—White. Pure white.

1291—Purple. Velvety purple.

Prices on above: (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

1292—All Varieties Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1/8 oz. 75c).

We can furnish plants of any of the above Petunias. See page 32.



Petunia, Hollywood Star
All-America Selections—Silver Medal

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

For a Profusion of Brilliant Colors Plant Phlox

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Phlox, Gigantea Art Shades
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

PHLOX DRUMMONDI ANNUAL (A-RG).

Being one of the prettiest annuals, Phlox should occupy a prominent place in every garden. Of easy cultivation and remarkable for profusion of bloom, which starts early and continues until frost. The rich and numerous brilliant colors produce an elegant effect in beds or borders. Fine for cutting.

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA TALL (A). Grows

14 to 18 inches; fine for cutting.

1305—*Atropurpurea*. Purple.

1306—*Coccinea*. Fiery red.

1307—*Splendens*. Scarlet.

1308—*Isabellina*. Yellow.

1309—*Alba Oculata*. White, crimson center.

Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1310—*Above Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

PHLOX NANA COMPACTA DWARF (A).

Very dwarf for borders and rock gardens. 8 inches.

1311—Apricot. Splendid Color.

1312—*Atropurpurea*. Purple.

1313—Fireball. Scarlet.

1314—*Isabellina*. Yellow.

1315—Snowball. White.

Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1316—*Above Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1317—*Giganta Art Shades*. A new strain in Phlox Drummondi flowers 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Wonderful range of color in soft art shades. (Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 30c).

1318—*Stella or Star Phlox*. 14 inches; many colored. Elegant flowers with toothed and frilled edges. Dark centers. Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

PHLOX PERENNIAL (P). Best results are obtained when seeds are frozen just before sowing. This can be done by placing in refrigerator ice trays. Fall sowing is also advisable. Individual flowers similar to the annual variety, but borne in clusters of 30 to 40 flowers on a tall stiff stem. 2 to 4 feet high.

1319—*Decussata*. Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

Phlox Plants, see pages 32 and 48.

PINKS, GARDEN (*Dianthus*) (A). This satisfactory old-fashioned flower blooms in profusion all summer long. They are hardy, growing 12 to 15 inches tall and bear marvelous brilliant and contrasting flowers, which are emphasized by stripes and dots.

1320—*Chinese or Indian Pink*. Extra double, mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1321—*Chinese or Indian Flst.* Single mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c).

ROSE OF HEAVEN (*Agrostemma*) (A). A hardy free blooming annual with flowers of bright rose. One foot.

1322—(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c).

POPPY (Papaver) (A-P-RG).

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This is a quick, easily grown flower, ranging in color from pure white to darkest crimson and violet. Plant in the open and thin to 8 inches apart. They will not transplant.

1323—*Flanders Field*. The famous Poppy of Flanders Fields. Single annual of blood red color.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

1324—*Shirley, Double*. Beautiful large, double and semi-double flowers, in wonderful shades of blue, lavender, white, crimson, etc.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

1325—*Carnation-Flowered Double Mixed*. Very double, fringed; colors dazzling.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

1326—*Peony-Flowered Double Mixed*. Immense double, globular flowers.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 35c).

POPPIES (Perennial)

1327—*Oriental*. Enormous flowers; deep flashing scarlet and orange scarlet; hardy perennial, growing 3 feet in height. While these are perennials, they usually bloom the first year.

Mixed Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).



Poppies, Oriental



Salpiglossis

ICELAND POPPY (Nudicaule) (P-RG). This is the new Iceland Poppy, gracefully brilliant, excellent for cutting. Plant is low and compact.

1328—*The Fakenham* (New). Extremely large flowered, beautiful colors.

(Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

1329—*Sunbeam*. Improved Iceland Poppy. Robust, large flowers, long stems. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

POPPY, CALIFORNIA. See *Eschscholtzia*.

PORTRULACA (Rose Moss) (A). This little annual is unexcelled for brilliancy among the flowers of low growth. Grows and blooms best in the hot sunlight, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage, which in the afternoon is hidden with gayest flowers. Sow seed in the open ground.

1330—*Large Flowering, Double Mixed*. (RG).

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c).

1331—*Large Flowering, Single, Mixed*. (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

PYRETHRUM (A-P-RG). Hardy perennial with daisy-like flowers of bright colors.

1332—*Finest Hybridum* (P). Giant-flowered, single mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

1333—*Aureum* (Golden Feather) (A). Beautiful dwarf gold-leaved plant, flowers white.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower) (A). Very easily grown. 14 inches high. Flowers showy, large, funnel-shaped, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires good soil. Blooms early.

1334—*All Colors, Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 40c).

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

Ever Wondered Why Some Gardens Are So Beautiful?

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) (A-RG). A hardy annual blooming the first year from seed. Well-known bedding plants with long, flaming flower spikes, displayed with striking effect against the deep green foliage. 1½ to 3 feet.

1335—*Coccinea* (A). Height 2 feet.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 40c).

1336—*Bonfire* (A-RG). Compact bush. This variety suitable for rock gardens. 16 to 20 inches.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c).

1337—*Firebrand* (A-RG). Extra early dwarf, very compact. Produces large, brilliant erect scarlet spikes.

(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 50c).

SAND VERBENA (*Abronia*) (A). Very pretty, trailing plants; numerous clusters of sweet-scented flowers. Rosy lilac, with white eye.

1338—(Pkt. 5c).

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) (A). Well-established garden favorites. They commence to bloom early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or borders, growing two feet in height.

1339—*Blue Moon*. Imperial Giant. The large full double blooms are a beautiful deep lavender blue, are borne on long stems highly recommended for catalog.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 75c).

1340—*Giant Hybrids Mixed*. This mixture is composed of the new giant varieties. Have very large flowers in an unusual number of rare and pleasing colors.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

1341—*Tall Double Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

1342—*Dwarf Double Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 35c).



Schizanthus

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (A). Ornamental climber with bright scarlet blooms. Excellent for porches or trellis.

1343—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ lb. 15c) (lb. 45c).

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) (A). One of the daintiest of annuals, of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape and of a bewildering range of colors, completely covering the plant. Sow early as weather will permit.

1344—*Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

SMILAX (P-C). A perennial climber with deep, glossy green leaves.

1345—(Pkt. 5c).

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum) (A). Very satisfactory, easily grown in full sun or partial shade. Either start seed indoors or sow in open when ground is warm.

MAXIMUM (Giant Flowering). This variety produces the tallest spikes and largest flowers, is base branching and produces numerous spikes 2 to 2½ inches across. Excellent for bedding and cutting.

1346—*White*. Snowflake.

1347—*Scarlet*. Cerberus.

1348—*Bright Rose*. The Rose.

1349—*Golden Orange*. Copper King.

1350—*Yellow*. Canary Bird.

1351—*Purple*. Purple King.

1352—*Finest Mixed*. Giant Flowered.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

MAJUS (Tall, Large Flowered). Produces numerous tall spikes covered with large flowers of an unusual array of color.

1353—*Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

SEMI-DWARF LARGE FLOWERED. Of bushy compact growth, 15 inches tall, very free bloomer, flowers large. Suitable for beds, borders and cutting.

1354—*Finest Mixed*.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia).

This showy little plant starts with bright green leaves and as the summer advances and they become mature, the edges become white. They like sun but will do well in dry and even poor soil.

1355—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

STATICE (*sinuata*) (A). An easily grown everlasting annual. They prefer a sunny situation. Very satisfactory as cut flowers, also for winter bouquets after being dried.

1356—*Market Growers' Blue*. Very best of the cut flower varieties. Deepest blue. Free flowering and ideal for market flowers.

1357—*Bonduelli*. Rich lemon yellow.

1358—*Suworowii* (Russian Rat Tail). Flowers spike-shaped, rich rose.

1359—*Kampf's Tall Improved*. Very pretty large deep blue flowers.

1360—*Finest Mixed*. Contains all colors. Prices on all Statice: (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (½ oz. 20c).



Stocks

STOCKS. (A). Used for bedding and borders. Desirable for florists and growers of cut flowers. To secure early flowers, start seed in window boxes or under glass in March or April, and transplant to the open ground in the middle of May. Do best in rich soil and in cool locations. Stocks never run entirely double.

1361—*Mammoth Column Excelsior Double*. Excellent new nonbranching variety, producing long spikes of blooms, thickly set with large double flowers. Mixed.

(Pkt. 25c) (½ oz. 90c).

1362—*Early Bismarck Mixed*. Early blooming, 24 to 30 inches tall, of branching habit, of many beautiful shades.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (½ oz. 80c).

1363—*Ten Weeks German Mixed (Double Dwarf)*. Finest mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 80c).

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*) (A). These are hardy annuals of easy culture. Grown in clumps or borders they are extremely showy.

1364—*Californicus*. Tall, extra double, golden yellow with bright green center.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c).

1365—*Double Chrysanthemum Flowered*. Large, intensely double, bright yellow flowers.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1366—*Sutton's Red*.

(Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

1367—*Large Russian*.

(Pkt. 5c). For quantity see Quantity Field Seed Price List.

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden



Scabiosa, Blue Moon
All-America Selections

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

These Sweet Peas Have Been Tested by Us

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.

15 Packets Late Spencers 95c

SWEET PEAS (A).

Culture: A deep, rich, cool soil is best suited for the growth of Sweet Peas. We find they do best in partly shaded localities. The ground should be worked or dug to a depth of 1 foot and mixed with bone meal, or well rotted stable manure, leaving a hollow 3 inches deep for the seedbed. Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil longer than three successive years. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to a depth and width of a foot or more should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden or grounds. Sow early, covering about 1 inch deep. The early flowering Spencer should be planted just as soon as the ground can be worked, the middle of March is not too early. The Late Flowering Spencer can be sown any time from the 17th of March to the 25th of April. After the plants are 2 inches high, cultivate as they grow and a slight sprinkling of commercial fertilizer worked into the soil will be of great benefit. When the plants are about 5 inches high some support should be furnished, such as brush, strings, wire netting, etc. One ounce of seed will plant 10 feet of drill. Pick daily. Do not let seed pods form.

EARLY FLOWERING GIANT SPENCER.

A new race of Sweet Peas, bearing the large, waved flowers on long stems same as the standard late Spencers, but these bloom three weeks earlier and continue to flower for a longer period. Especially recommended for sections with short seasons. (See culture directions above.) This group of Sweet Peas should have more attention from the home gardener as it is the easiest variety to grow. After careful trials we have selected the following varieties as being the best and most satisfactory in their class.

(A-M) Stands for Award of Merit.

1380—**Giant Rose.** Clear deep rose pink.

1381—**Giant Pink.** Large clear pink.

1382—**Mrs. Herbert Hoover.** Bright, clear deep blue.

1383—**Orange King.** Glowing intense orange.

1384—**Mariner (A-M).** Clear mariner blue.

1385—**Cerise Salmon.** Rich salmon.

1386—**Fragrance.** Large clear lavender.

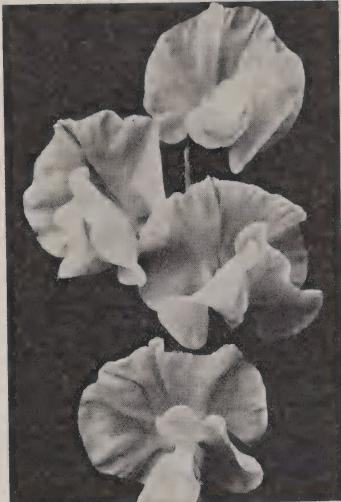
1387—**American Beauty.** Color of American Beauty Rose.

1388—**Mrs. H. S. Reddick.** Flesh pink.

1389—**Hope.** Best pure solid white.

Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (oz. 25c) (1/4 lb. 70c) (lb. \$2.40) postpaid.

1390—All colors mixed. All above varieties and 25 others in a perfect blend. (Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1 lb. \$1.90) postpaid.



Late Flowering Spencer, Floradale

STANDARD OR LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS. This is the vigorous growing standard variety which has been grown for over 30 years; however, lately many new and improved varieties have been bred, the best of which we list below.

BLUE

1395—**Capri.** Light blue, vigorous.
1396—**Reflection.** Large waved, clear cornflower blue.

1397—**The Admiral (A-M).** Violet-blue.

CARMINE

1398—**Doreen.** Carmine-rose.

CERISE

1399—**Jumbo (A-M).** Rich, fiery cerise. Extra large.

CREAM AND CREAM PINK

1400—**Master Cream.** Deep cream.

1401—**Floradale (A-M).** Cream pink.
PINK

1402—**Pink Frills (A-M).** Heavy blooming pink.

1403—**Beauty (A-M).** Large blush pink.

CRIMSON

1405—**Derby Day.** Rich, deep crimson.

1406—**Rubicund (A-M).** Crimson.

LAVENDER

1408—**Highlander (A-M).** Delicate silvery lavender.

1409—**Austin Fredrick.** Rose lavender.

1410—**Power Court.** Pure, pale lavender.

1411—**Gladys Improved (A-M).** Pure lavender.

PURPLE

1412—**Royal Purple.** Large flowered purple.

ROSE

1414—**Ruffled Rose.** Soft rich rose, ruffled blooms.

SALMON

1416—**Gold Crest.** Fine salmon.

1417—**Miss California.** Salmon cream-pink.

SCARLET

1419—**Life.** True scarlet.

WHITE

1420—**Avalanche.** Large waved white.

MAROON

1422—**Sultan.** Dark maroon.

ORANGE

1424—**Tangerine (Improved).** Glowing orange.

1425—**Gold Finch.** Giant orange-salmon; wings tinted rose.

1426—**Excelsior.** Orange-scarlet.

1427—**Colorado.** Bright orange.

PICOTEE

1429—**Youth.** Large white-pink picotee. (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (1/4 lb. 65c) (lb. \$2.25).

MIXED STANDARD SPENCER. This mixture includes all the Spencers we describe above, besides many other varieties to make a well balanced array of color and beauty. As Sweet Peas are one of our specialties, we aim to surpass all others in our Sweet Peas and we give our mixtures our special attention.

1430—**Best Spencer Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 35c) (lb. \$1.40). Postpaid.

1432—**Ruffled Giants.** A new type of Spencer's which bears giant duplexed, waved and filled blooms which are born on long stems. This mixture contains many colors and varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 10c) (1/4 lb. 75c).

SWEET ROCKET (Hesperis) (P). The plants grow 2 feet high and bear showy flowers of white and purple. Hardy perennial.

1368—**Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 25c).



Giant Sweet Sultan, Imperialis

SWEET SULTAN (A). (Giant Imperialis Centauraea). Very satisfactory for garden decoration and cutting. They bloom freely for many weeks during the summer in partly shaded places. The large, long stemmed, sweet-scented flowers are exquisitely fringed and most graceful in appearance. Three feet.

1369—**White.**

1370—**Splendens.** Deep blue.

1371—**Suaveolens.** Yellow.

1372—**Farita.** Rose.

1373—**Lavender.**

1374—**Mixed.**

(Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 50c).

(P)—**Perennial**

(RG)—**Rock Garden**

Zinnias, Last on List—One of First in Popularity

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Noted.



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM (P). A splendid old-fashioned flower, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed; 1½ feet high.
 1375—Single Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).
 1376—Double Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 30c).

TITHONIA (Flower of the Incas) (A-P). If seed started indoors, blooms the middle of August, bearing orange-scarlet flowers like Marigolds, 3 to 4 inches across; fine for cutting.
 1435—Speciosa.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

VERBENA HYBRID (A-RG). Colorful dwarf plants, ideal for edgings, ground cover, rockeries, porch boxes and cutting. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall. Plant in a sunny location.

1436—Mammoth White.
 1437—Mammoth Blue.
 1438—Mammoth Pink.
 1439—Mammoth Scarlet.
 1440—Mammoth Yellow.
 1441—Mammoth Purple.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).
 1442—Mammoth Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1443—Hybrid Gigantea (Giant Flowered). Enormously large, with brilliant white eyes, very striking. A splendid mixture of rich colors, with a large percentage of red.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c).

1444—Compacta (Dwarf) (RG). Low growing, free blooming, mixed colors.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).

VINE MIXTURE. See page 47.

VIOLA CORNUTA (A-B). Smaller flowers than Pansies. More persistent, larger and bloom longer than Violets. Easily grown and bloom the first year.

1445—Mixed Colors. A colorful blend.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 45c).
 For plants see page 32.

VIOLET (Sweet Scented) (P). Hardy perennial, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn; of easy culture and seed may be sown out of doors where

the plants are to remain. The violet is the emblem of modesty.

1446—The Czar. Blue.
 (Pkt. 15c) (⅛ oz. 50c).
 For plants see page 32.

VISCARIA (Rainbow Drops) (C). Free and profusely blooming plants, bearing a wealth of large, single, attractive blooms throughout the summer. Succeeds in well-drained, loose soil and a sunny exposure. Very fine for edgings, pot culture and cut flowers.

1447—Mixed.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

WALLFLOWER (A-B). Favorite sweet-scented flower of fine color; useful as spring bedding, flowering the first season from seed.

1448—Single Finest Mixed. (B).
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

1449—Double Biennial Finest Mixed. (P).
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 80c).

1450—Early Wonder. (A). Double extra finest mixed.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 50c).

WILD CUCUMBER (A). A very rapid climber covering trellises, fences, porches, in less time than any other annual.

1451—(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 50c).

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE (P). See Perennial Mixture page 47.

XERANTHEMUM (A). A popular flower of the everlasting class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit.

1452—Double Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age) (A). Few flowers are so easily grown; they require but little attention from the time the seed is sown in April or May. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season. We especially call attention to our Dahlia Flowered and Giant Double Zinnias.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS:

1453—Scabiosa Flowered. Distinct from the Zinnias. Outer petals long and large, has a semi-globular crown resembling annual Scabiosa, and plants grow about 2½ feet high.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c) (¼ oz. 55c).

1454—Zinnia Linearis. Very interesting plant growing from 8 to 10 inches and has spreading habit. Flowers produced in profusion are single and golden orange with a delicate stripe of lemon-yellow through the center of each petal.
 (Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 35c) (oz. \$1.25).

(A) 1455—Zinnia Fantasy. Flowers with bright shades of red, orange, pink and cream; 3 to 3½ inches across, petals are narrow tubular and beautifully twisted, giving them a shaggy, graceful appearance. Mixed.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. 90c).

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall, strong, robust, bearing many large fully double flowers, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, with petals closely imbricated, resembling show Dahlias.

1456—Exquisite. Light rose.
 1457—Golden State. Orange.
 1458—Crimson Monarch. Red.
 1459—Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet.
 1460—Purple Prince. Purple.
 1461—Polar Bear. Pure white.
 1462—Canary Bird. Primrose.
 1463—Mixed.
 (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 80c).
 (1 pkt. each of seven named varieties for 45c.)

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA ZINNIA. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, flowers very large, 5 to 6 inches across. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia Flowered type of Zinnia and the flowers themselves are more flattened. Ideal for cutting.

1464—Crimson Queen.
 1465—Brightness. Pink.
 1466—Golden Queen.
 1467—Violet Queen.
 1468—Purity. White.
 1469—Grenadier Bright Red.
 1470—Lavender Queen.
 1471—Mixed.

Prices straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 80c).

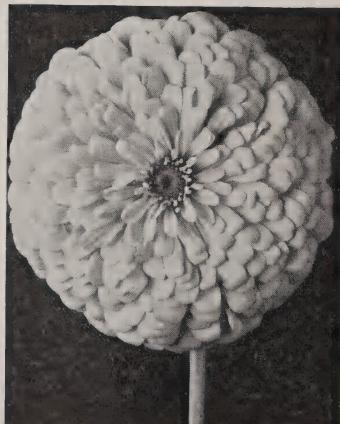
Mixed: (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 70c).

LILLIPUT or POMPON DOUBLE ZINNIA (RG). These compact little plants are fairly covered with tiny, very double flowers about 1¼ inches in diameter, which bloom all summer until late in the fall and come in a pleasing range of color.

1473—Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 60c).

ZINNIA ELEGANS. Small flowers. A very good mixture of the small flowering varieties. Very satisfactory for house decorations.

1474—Double Mixed.
 (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).



Giants of California Zinnia

(A)—Annual

(B)—Biennial

(C)—Climber

(GR)—Greenhouse Plant

(P)—Perennial

(RG)—Rock Garden

7
Packets
45c

Flowers

Their Common and Botanical Names

(a)—Annual	(b)—Biennial	(c)—Climber	(gr)—Greenhouse Plant	(p)—Perennial	(rg)—Rock Plant
Abronia.....		Sand Verbena (a)	Mignonette		Reseda (a)
Alyssum.....		Madwort (arg)	Mimulus.....	Musk Plant (p)	
Anemone.....		Joseph's Coat (ha)	Monkey Plant.....	Mimulus (ap)	
Anchusia.....		Anchusa (prg)	Monkshood.....	Acônito (p)	
Anchusa.....		Gypsophila (a)	Moonflower.....	Ipomea (nigra) (a)	
Baby's Breath.....		Love-in-a-Puff (ac)	Morning Glory.....	Ipomea (Convolvulus) (a)	
Balloon Vine.....		Centaurea cyanus (a)	Moss Rose.....	Portulaca (arg)	
Bachelor's Button.....		Pentstemon (ap)	Mourning Bride.....	Scabiosa (a)	
Beard Tongue.....		Thunbergia (ac)	Musk Plant.....	Mimulus moschatus (prg)	
Black Eyed Susan.....		Gaillardia (ap)	Nasturtium.....	Nasturtium (a)	
Blanket Flower.....		Didiscus caeruleus (a)	Nemesia.....	Nemesia (a)	
Blue Lace Flower.....		Kochia (a)	Old Maid's Pincushion, Mourning Bride.....	Scabiosa (a)	
Burning Bush.....		Schizanthus (a)	Pansies.....	Pansies (b)	
Butterfly Flower.....		Pot Marigold (a)	Pansy Flower.....	Passiflora (p)	
Calendula.....		Tickseed (a)	Botanical Pcs.....	Lathyrus latifolius (pc)	
Calliopsis.....		Tropaeolum canariense (ac)	Pinklets.....	Petunias (a)	
Canary Bird Vine.....		Iberis (arg)	Pheasant's Eye.....	Adonis (harg)	
Candytuft.....		Indian Shot (also see Bulbs)	Phlox.....	Phlox (a and prg)	
Camna.....		Campanula (b)	Pinks.....	Dianthus (a)	
Canterbury Bells.....		Ipomea quamoclit hybrida (ac)	Pooh's Orchid.....	Schizanthus (a)	
Cardinal Climber.....		Carnation (p)	Poppies.....	Eschscholtzia Papaver (a and prg)	
Carnation.....		Silene campania (arg)	Portulaca.....	Moss Rose—Sun Plant (arg)	
Castor Oil Bean.....		Cobaea scandens (ac)	Pot Marigold.....	Calendula (a)	
Catchfly.....		Heliotrope (gr)	Primrose, Evening.....	Oenothera (a)	
Cathedral Bells.....		Physalis franchetii (pr)	Pyrethrum.....	Pyrethrum (ba)	
Cherry Pie.....		Celosia Childsi (a)	Red Hot Poker.....	Tritoma (p)	
Chinese Lantern.....		Celosia, Crested (a)	Rock Cress.....	Arabis (p)	
Chinese Woolflower.....		Coleus (agr)	Rose of Heaven.....	Agrostemma (a)	
Chrysanthemum.....	See Daisies, Single and Double, Painted	Aquilegia (a)	Rose Moss.....	Portulaca (arg)	
Cockscomb.....		Rudbeckia (p)	Runner Bean, Scarlet.....	Scarlet Runner Bean (ac)	
Coleus.....		Coreopsis (p)	Saxifrage.....	Scarlet Sage (arg)	
Columbine.....		Centaurea cyanus (a)	Silvia.....	Abronia (a)	
Coneflower.....		Arctotis grandis (a)	Snow Verbena.....	Godecia (a)	
Coreopsis.....		Bellis perennis (prg)	Satin Flower.....	Linum (ap)	
Comflower.....		Chrysanthemum carinatum (a)	Scarlet Flax.....	Scarlet Runner Bean (ac)	
Cosmos.....		Chrysanthemum coronarium (a)	Scarlet Sage.....	Salvia (arg)	
Crimson Eye.....		Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (p)	Sea Lavender.....	Statice latifolia (p)	
Cup and Saucer Vine.....		Brachycome (a)	Smilax.....	Myrsiphyllum—Medea (pc)	
Cypress Vine.....		Migelia (a)	Snodgrassia.....	Antirrhinum (cp)	
Dahlias.....		Centaurea candidissima (pr)	Snow-on-the-Mountain.....	Euphorbia (a)	
Daisies, African.....		Helichrysum (a)	Stocks.....	Gilliflower (a)	
Daisies, African Blue Eyed.....		Camphorosa (a)	Strawflower.....	Helichrysum (a)	
Daisies, Double English.....		Stachys latifolia (a)	Summer Cypress.....	Kochia (a)	
Daisies, Single Painted.....		Acroclinium (ra)	Sunflower.....	Helianthus (a)	
Daisies, Double Painted.....		Xeranthemum (a)	Sun Plant.....	Portulaca (arg)	
Daisies, Shasta, Double.....		Lathyrus latifolius (pc)	Sweet Rocket.....	Hesperis (p)	
Daisies, Swan River.....		Oenothera (a)	Sweet Sultan.....	Centaura Moschata (a)	
Devil-in-a-Bush.....		Matricaria capensis (a)	Sweet William.....	Dianthus barbatus (p)	
Dusty Miller.....		Linum (a and p)	Ticksseed.....	Callopis (a)	
Everlasting (Strawflower).....		Ageratum (harg)	Tobacco, Flowering.....	Nicotiana (a)	
Everlasting (Globe Amaranth).....		Tithonia (cp)	Torch Lily.....	Tritoma (p)	
Everlasting (Sea Lavender).....		Myosotis (b)	Touch-Me-Not.....	Touch-Me-Not (a)	
Everlasting.....		Digitalis glomerata (a)	Velvet Flower.....	Scipoglossis (a)	
Everlasting.....		Blanket Flower (ap)	Verbena.....	Verbena (arg)	
Everlasting Peas.....		Coix lacryma (a)	Violet, Sweet Scented.....	Viola (p)	
Evening Primrose.....		Amaranthus (ha)	Wallflower.....	Wallflower (bp)	
Feverfew.....		Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk (p)	Wild Cucumber Vine.....	Echinocystis (ac)	
Flax, Flowering.....		Didiscus caeruleus (a)	Woolflower, Chinese.....	Celosia Childsi (a)	
Flax, Flowering.....		Satin Flower (a)	Zinnias.....	Youth and Old Age (arg)	
Flower of the Incas.....		Gourds (a)			
Forget-Me-Not.....		Cherry Pie (agr)			
Four o'Clocks.....		Crimson Eye (p)			
Foxglove.....		Hollyhocks (a)			
Gaillardia.....		Japanese Hop (ac)			
Geranium.....		Doliches (a)			
Geum.....		Humulus (ac)			
Globe Amaranth.....		Kuduza (p)			
Godecia.....		Coix lacryma (a)			
Gourds.....		Amaranthus (ha)			
Heliotrope.....		Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk (p)			
Hibiscus.....		Didiscus caeruleus (a)			
Hollyhocks.....		Balsam (a)			
Humulus.....		Lantana (a)			
Hyacinth Bean.....		Delphinium (a and p)			
Ice Plant.....		Stachys latifolia (p)			
Indian Shot.....		Lobelia (a)			
Jack Bean.....		Lobelia (a)			
Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk.....		Migella (a)			
Japanese Hop.....		Balloon Vine (a)			
Job's Tears.....		Amaranthus (ha)			
Joseph's Coat.....		Alyssum (a)			
Kudzu Vine.....		Marigold (arg)			
Lace Flower.....		Four o'Clock (a)			
Lady Slipper.....		Tithonia (op)			
Lantana.....					
Larkspur.....					
Lavender Sea.....					
Lobelia.....					
Love-in-a-Mist.....					
Love-in-a-Puff.....					
Love-Lies-Bleeding.....					
Madwort.....					
Marigold.....					
Marvel of Peru.....					
Mexican Sunflower.....					

Annual Flower Mixtures

These mixtures are composed of the different and most popular kinds of flower seeds which are easily grown and continue to give a large supply of flowers during the season. All are Annuals except the Perennial Mixture.

EDGING AND BORDER MIXTURE. Low growing variety for edging and borders.

MASSED COLOR BEDDING MIXTURE. Medium height, fine array of color.

BACKGROUND FLOWER MIXTURE. Tall growing varieties.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE. Composed of varieties of the best annual flowers for bouquets and house decorations.

WHITE FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture of best white cut flowers.

BLUE FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture of best blue cut flowers.

PINK FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture of best pink cut flowers.

GOLDEN FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture of best golden and yellow cut flowers.

RED FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture of best red cut flowers.

ROCK GARDEN MIXTURE. Low growing, bright, showy annuals.

WINDOW AND PORCH BOX MIXTURE. Composed of Annuals which are adapted to window and porch boxes.

PERENNIAL FLOWER MIXTURE. A mixture containing a large assortment of Perennial flowers to make a striking display.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS. A beautiful mixture of climbers. Prices on any of These Mixtures—Packet 5c; Liberal Package 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

All of our nursery stock has been STATE INSPECTED

Hardy perennials appeal especially to people who do not have the time to bother with annuals that have to be planted each year. One can have a wonderful display of flowers by the use of these hardy plants, from early in the spring until late in autumn. They furnish finest cut flowers for the home. They increase in splendor and beauty each year. They may be planted as early in the spring as the ground is workable. RG designates the plants suitable for the rock garden.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil).

Millefolium Roseum. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, from July to October. Height 18 inches. For the border or edging of shrubbery.

Parnassica (The Pearl). Double white blooms all summer. Fine for cut flowers. Height 1 to 2 feet.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ALYSSUM SAXATILE (Basket of Gold (RG)). Masses of golden yellow flowers from May to July. Height about 12 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (RG). Clusters of delicate blue flowers like the Forget-Me-Not. Does well in shady places. Height 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile). Golden yellow flowers all summer. Good for cut flowers, hardy, and grows in most any soil. Height 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

ASTER (Species).

Alpinus. Blooms in May. Blue to purple. 10 inches high.

Subcoruleus. Blooms in June, lavender. Height 12 to 15 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

BLEEDING HEART.

Dicentra Exima (RG). A low growing plant, blooming throughout the summer with bright pink flowers. Should be planted in shady or partially shady location. Height 8 to 12 inches.

(Each 25c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Dicentra Spectabilis. A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage. Graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white flowers, early in the spring.

(Each 38c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CAMPANULA CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell) (RG). Flowers clear blue or white on wiry stems. Foliage in compact tufts. In continuous bloom from June to October. An ideal plant for rock gardens or borders.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, Shasta Daisy.

Conqueror. Large pure white flowers in June, 4 to 5 inches across. Profuse bloomer. Long stiff stems.

Henry VII. Large white flowers on stout stems. Grows about 2½ feet tall. Good cut flowers. (Each, 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Increase in Splendor
and Beauty Each Year

for diseases

King Midas. One of the best yellow Korean Hybrids. Starts flowering in August and at its best in September. Flowers about 4 inches across, full double, with a touch of bronze. Branchy growth and very hardy, 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Macantic. Starts blooming about the first of August. Attractive red buds followed by rich pink flowers. Semi-double, 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Nancy Copeland. A Korean Hybrid of a changeable red color, overlaid with an opalescent sheen. Strong upright branches covered with sprays of large single flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. About 3 ft. tall.

Pohatcong. Double pink blooms in September. Hardy and bushy growth. About 3 ft. tall.

Pygmy Gold. Dwarf Korean pompon type. Miniature flowers about one inch in diameter, starting first of August and continuing through September. A brilliant, intense golden color, valuable for borders, edging or rock gardens.

Garden Chrysanthemums. (Each 20c).

Postage: (Each 6c).

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). One of the first perennials to bloom in the spring. Unparalleled as a cut flower, as they bloom over a long season and on long stems. Thrives best in a sandy loam soil, either rock garden or perennial flower bed. Prefer partial shade. Height 2 feet.

Coerulea. The native Rocky Mountain variety, must be planted in a shady place; long spurred, blue.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

Canadensis. Bright red and yellow flowers.

(Each 25c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA (Double Sunburst). Bright, golden yellow, double flowers, from June through the season. Valuable for cut flowers. Very hardy.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

DELPHINIUM, Hardy Larkspur. The dominant flower in the perennial flower garden. Will grow in most soils, but you will feel well repaid by planting them in deep rich soil.

Belladonna. Turquoise blue.

Bellamosa. Large deep blue florets.

Wrexham Strain. Hollyhock type of growth with long heavy spikes. Shades of dark blue blended with mauve and violet.

Chinese Delphinium. Dwarf growth, being only 12 to 18 inches tall. Blue to deep blue flowers with finely cut foliage. Very hardy and blossoms intermittently through the summer.

All of the above: (Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

Pacific Hybrids. A new delphinium, judged as one of the best. Long tapering spikes with huge florets in gorgeous shades. Grows 5 to 7 ft. tall, very hardy and easy to grow. Mildew resistant. Separate colors of pure white, pink lavender, blue and dark blue.

(Each 25c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

Nursery Stock

We have an excellent stock of carefully grown Fruit and Shade Trees, Roses, Shrubbery, Plants, Roots, etc., priced to attract the frugal buyer. However, it is the QUALITY to which we wish to call your particular attention. Our stock is all First Grade or Number One, and includes the varieties which are most popular and do well in our Western climate. We therefore feel confident that your requirements will be taken care of to your entire satisfaction. LOW GRADE Nursery Stock is a Poor Investment.

Claims for any cause must be made promptly on receipt of stock. We will not allow any claims after goods have been accepted, or if report is not received by us within 10 days after arrival of goods. If, however, after planting, the stock fails to leaf out and start growing, we will replace for one-half the catalog price, plus postage.

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUM. Low growing Mums forming a mound of colorful blooms resembling the old-fashioned Azalea. Plants grow 10 to 12 inches high. Start blooming early and continue until frost. Very hardy and easily grown. One plant will produce hundreds of blossoms. Following named varieties:

Bronze Cushion. Rich red bronze, turning to bronzy yellow.

King Cushion. Fiery red, multitude of 2 to 2½ in. blooms.

Pink Cushion. Opens a deep orchid pink, later salmon pink.

Queen Cushion. Snow white flowers with faint yellow center.

Yellow Cushion. Brilliant golden yellow, dense growth, large clumps covered with blooms.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We list a variety of 'Mums' that we feel are perfectly hardy and desirable in any flower garden. By careful selection, you may have blooms from July until killing frosts.

Algonquin. Pure double yellow blooms in September. Height about 3 ft.

Barbara Cummings. Bronze buds and center, turning to pure yellow double flowers when in full bloom. Grows 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Clara Curtis. Beautiful salmon-pink blooms commencing in August and lasting through September. Fine cut flowers lasting for days in water. Very hardy and not susceptible to insects. 12 to 18 inches.

Crimson Splendor. Large semi-double flowers of a beautiful crimson shade. Grows 4 to 5 ft.

Early Bronze. Early blooming pompon or button 'mum. Starts blooming in August and at its best in September. Fine garden variety and for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches tall.

No Garden Is Complete Without Lilies

DIANTHUS (Pink Plumarius). Blooms all summer. Clove pinks in mixed colors, with a delightful fragrance. Height about 10 to 12 inches.

Little Jock Hybrid. Compact plants with a multitude of fringed rose-pink flowers about 1 inch in diameter, 50 per cent double. Grows 6 to 8 inches high. Fine for edging, borders or rock garden. Hardy. Almost evergreen.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FLAX (*Linum Perenne*). A rich blue flowering flax, blooming heavily in June and July. Height 15 inches.

Linum Flavum. Transparent yellow flowered variety.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 14c).

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Bristol Fairy. A beautiful double white flowered variety. When in full bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height of pure white flowers. Cannot be excelled for cutting purposes, especially in combination with highly colored flowers. Can also be cut and dried and used in bouquets long after other outdoor flowers are past.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.39).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

LUPINES (Russell Lupines). Similar in habit and growth to the common lupine but having more vivid coloring and color combinations. The many hued and long stemmed blossoms are very desirable either as background for the perennial bed or for cut flowers. One-year plants.

(Each 29c) (3 for 75c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PAPAVER (Oriental Poppy). Not recommended for spring planting. Send us your order latter part of August or September. Colors, white, pink and red.

(Each 25c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower).

Grandiflora. Closely related to the Campanula. Large deep blue flowers all summer on 18-inch stems.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Bright yellow double flowers, May and June; 6 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 20c).

SCABIOSA (Pin Cusion Flower, Blue Bonnet, Caucasica). Lovely soft lavender blooms from June to September; 18 inches high.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SEDMUM (Stonecrop) (RG).

Kamtschaticum. Orange-yellow flowers with prostrate green foliage turning yellow in autumn.

Spectabile. Erect growing species 12 to 15 inches high, broad light green foliage with immense heads of showy pink flowers.

Spectabile "Brilliant". Same as above but with bright red flowers.

STATICE (*Latifolia*, Sea Lavender). Grows 12 to 15 inches high in clumps of thick, leathery foliage, with loose panicles of tiny delicate blue flowers, in heads 15 inches or more across.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (*Lathyrus*). Flowers much like the annual Sweet Pea. Can be used as a covering for walls and trellises, and as a border plant. Colors pink, red and white.

(Each 25c) (3 for 60c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower). Deep yellow, rose shaped flowers on stems 2 feet high. Prolific bloomers, very good for shady locations. Early variety blooms May and late variety blooms late summer. Yellow or orange colors in late or early blooming varieties.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

VERONICA (*Incana*) (RG). A dwarf plant used for borders. White woolly foliage, with amethyst-blue flowers in June. By cutting off the dead flower stalks the beauty of the foliage will be increased. Height 12 inches.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

HARDY PHLOX.

Africa. Carmine red with blood red eye.
Betty Lou. Orange-salmon-pink.

Brides Maid. Pure white with large crimson eye.

Champs Elysees. Rich purple crimson.

Comus. Light cherry red.

Firebrand. Bright vermillion scarlet.

Jules Sandeau (Dwarf). Large, free flowering, deep salmon pink.

Lavender. Pure lavender.

Orchid Rose. Soft pink.

Professor Schleman. Pure mauve, crimson-carmine eye.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

Rynstroem. A bright shade of deep pink.

Snowcap. One of the best pure whites. Starlight. Violet-red-lilac, white center.

Thor. Deep salmon pink.

Von Hockberg. Good red.

Von Lassburg. The largest of all pure whites.

(Each 20c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PHLOX, Species. (RG)

Amoena. A hardy low growing type of phlox that is covered with a sheet of bright pink flowers in April and many times a second bloom will appear in June. Sure to please as a ground cover, border, and in the rockery.

Divaricata. A native species that should be in every garden. Commences to bloom in April and continues through May, fragrant blue flowers on stems 10 inches high. Will stand some shade.

(Each 20c) (3 for 55c).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

PHLOX (Sublata Rosea) (RG). A pretty creeping type with moss-like evergreen foliage, hidden beneath a mass of blooms early in the spring. Blue and pink.

(Each 20c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FERN.

Colorado Male Fern. Does best in part shade. Hardy, nearly evergreen. Grows about 2 ft. tall.

Lady Fern. Grows in shade or sun, large beautiful plant to about 3 feet.

The Ostrich Fern. Very graceful, with finely cut pinnales, 2 to 3 ft. high. Your choice of above: (Each 49c). Postage: (Each 10c).

WATER LILIES

Hardy water lilies of proven merit and in pleasing colors.

(Each 75c) (3 for \$2.00).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

Camaranche. Best of all sunset colors.

Escarboucle. Bright intense red.

Gladstone White. Beautiful large white.

Gloriosa. Fiery red, very popular.

James Brydon. Rosy crimson.

Marliac. White, pink or yellow.

HARDY LILIES.

Auratum (Gold-Banded Lily of Japan).

Flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Color white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. Good sized bulbs.

(Each 35c) (3 for \$1.00) postpaid.

Elegans Tiptop. This is the original Red Russian Lily, and one of the best for outdoor planting. Deep red. Erect blooms in June and July. 1½ to 2 feet high.

(Each 30c) postpaid.

Regale. A new lily of rare beauty from northwestern China. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, canary yellow at center, and very fragrant. Large bulbs.

(Each 18c) (6 for \$1.00) postpaid.



Speciosum Rubrum

Speciosum Rubrum. One of the best known. White, shaded and spotted with crimson, very fragrant. Large sized bulbs.

(Each 29c) (3 for 85c) postpaid.

Tennuifolium Golden Gleam. A more robust form of *L. Tennuifolium*, with flowers of a delightful apricot shade. Blooms in June, 18 to 24 inches tall.

(Each 20c) (6 for \$1.00) postpaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry through the winter.

(For clump of 10 pips, 38c) (10 clumps \$3.25) postpaid.

DAHLIAS—Finest Quality and Selection

Culture: Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well. Do not use too much manure, for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia. Then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tuber or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

Key—(PF), Peony Flowered. (D), Deco-
rative. (C), Cactus. (HC), Hybrid-Cactus.
(S), Show.

Avalon (D). Pure clear yellow; the large flowers are very distinct and pleasing in shape, always full to the center.
(Each 25c.)

Bashful Giant (D). One of the largest Dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition, the color is apricot with golden shadings.
(Each 25c.)

Bon Ton (S). Ball shaped, deep garnet red.
(Each 25c.)

Cavalcade (D). Large blooms on strong stems. Color is mulberry and old rose.
(50c each.)

Chemars Eureka (D). The best large white Dahlia for cutting, has a faint tinge of lavender at the center.
(Each 50c.)

Delice (D). Rosy pink of perfect form.
(Each 25c.)

Elizabeth Slocombe (D). Purplish garnet, vigorous grower, very fine.
(Each 50c.)

Eliza Clark Bull (D). One of the finest pure white decoratives; large.
(Each 25c.)

Fl. Washington (D). Large deep maroon. Tall and very good.
(Each 50c.)

Golden Opportunity (S). Rich buttercup yellow, shaded burnt orange.
(Each 50c.)

Jane Cowell (D). Buff and old gold blending to apricot and rose.
(Each 50c.)

Jersey's Beauty (D). A most distinctive Dahlia of a rose pink color.
(Each 50c.)

Jersey's Beacon (D). Immense flower of Chinese scarlet, reverse paler, nice stems.
(Each 25c.)

Jim Moore (D). Primrose yellow with flushes of gold and salmon.
(Each 50c.)

Kathleen Norris (D). 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Color true rose pink, a great bloomer and an excellent keeper.
(Each 50c.)

Kemp's Violet Wonder (D). Violet with a tone of royal purple.
(Each 50c.)

Kemp's White Wonder (HC). A shaggy white, one of the largest of Dahlias, very robust plant and a good propagator.
(Each 50c.)

Kentucky. A sport of Jersey Beauty. Bronze pink, good stem.
(Each 50c.)

Kiss Me (C). A red and white variegated, very good as a cut flower.
(Each 50c.)

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$1.90

We will send postpaid, any ten, your selection, of our 25c each Dahlias, for \$1.90.



Dahlias

On orders of six or more Dahlias we will allow 10% reduction in price.
All postpaid.

Kiwanian (PF). Flowers are large and perfect in form, measuring 8 to 9 inches normally. Color rich American Beauty red, shading to purple red.
(Each 25c.)

La Grand Manitou (D). Purple streaked and mottled with crimson.
(Each 25c.)

Lord of Autumn (D). Considered the best and largest lemon yellow dahlia; often 12 inches in diameter and 6 to 7 inches deep. Very strong plant.
(Each 50c.)

Mrs. C. D. Anderson (S). Rich, clear purple of large size.
(Each 50c.)

Mrs. Carl Salbach (D). Lavender pink.
(Each 25c.)

Mrs. Geo. Lebouillier (D). One of the very best exhibition reds. Large flowers on long fine stems. The color is pleasing shade of deep crimson red. Highly recommended.
(Each 50c.)

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner (D). Mauve pink.
(Each 25c.)

Ophir (D). Color rich old gold, shading to amber.
(Each 50c.)

Palo Alto (HC). Outstanding Dahlia of clear bright salmon shaded with gold. Stems tall and erect.
(Each 50c.)

Pride of Fort Morgan (D). It is a giant intense red, 9 to 10 inches across.
(Each 50c.)

Purple Manitou (D). Extra large, clear purple. A sport from the popular La Grande Manitou; one of the best clear purples.

(Each 50c.)
Rollo Boy (HC). Blooms are of great size carried erect on strong stems and are of a delicate shade of amber shading to old gold. For exhibition purposes it is one of the best.
(Each 50c.)

Rose Fallon (D). A very fine flower of pleasing shades of amber russet and salmon.
(Each 50c.)

Rudy Vale (HC). A fine Dahlia of recent introduction. Color, center a chrome yellow graduating to grenadine pink, finally becoming orange red when in full bloom.
(Each 75c.)

Sagamore (D). Color, amber gold, elusively shaded with a warm salmon rose and orange buff.
(Each 25c.)

Sanhican's Queen (D). Beautiful apricot with blending of carmine rose.
(Each 25c.)

Satan (C). Flaming red with touch of gold.
(Each 50c.)

Shahrazade (D). An outstanding deep pink, immense blooms on long stems.
(Each 50c.)

The Fireman (HC). Blooms are large, stems splendid and color is a very flashy shade of scarlet red with golden flushes. Very fine.
(Each 50c.)

Uncle Tom (D). The deepest garnet red, almost black.
(Each 50c.)

William G. (D). Mammoth flowers of shaggy form. Color, light or scarlet-red. Stems amply long and wiry, holding the immense flowers erect.
(Each 50c.)

POMPON DAHLIAS. These grow about 3 feet tall with small, formal flowers; excellent for cutting, lasting for days in hottest weather.

Bronze Papoose. Rich bronze shaded with amber.
(Each 25c.)

Deedee. A perfectly formed pure lavender. Dainty and small.
(Each 25c.)

Joe Fette. A splendid new white.
(Each 25c.)

Little Donald. Red.
(Each 25c.)

Little Jewel (D). A small pink variety very attractive and excellent for cutting.
(Each 25c.)

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, of excellent form and habit. The best of the yellows.
(Each 25c.)

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$1.45

We are making a Special Offer of thirteen (13) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$1.45, postpaid. This collection contains some of our finest varieties of which we have a surplus.

BULBS and ROOTS for Spring Planting

GLADIOLI



Gladioli

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the gladiolus. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture. It does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try to select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface.

Albatross. Large, pure white.
(5 for 28c.)

Bagdad. Smoky old rose. Late mid-season.
(5 for 29c.)

Betsy Bob-Up. Creamy pink. Late.
(5 for 27c.)

Betty Nuthall. Coral pink with orange throat.
(5 for 28c.)

Brightsidies. Creamy yellow, upper throat apricot, tips deep orange.
(5 for 53c.)

Commander Koehl. Immense dark scarlet of glowing brilliancy.
(5 for 38c.)

Dr. Moody. Early large lavender.
(5 for 28c.)

Early Peach. Peach red, blending to ivory in throat. Early.
(5 for 32c.)

Excellency. Flame red. Early.
(5 for 28c.)

Gate of Heaven. Ruffled pure yellow. Early.
(5 for 33c.)

Maid of Orleans. Large milky white, cream colored throat.
(5 for 38c.)

Margaret Fulton. Rich salmon, early.
(5 for 28c.)

Mauve Magic. Lively mauve shade, extra full long spike. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall.
(10 for 95c.)

Minuet. One of the best large lavenders.
(5 for 28c.)

Mrs. E. J. Heaton. Glowing salmon, creamy throat. Late midseason.
(5 for 29c.)

Pelegrina. Medium size flower, long spike, dark blue.
(5 for 38c.)

Picardy. Soft shrimp pink.
(5 for 38c.)

Red Phipps. Bright red, medium size flower, full spike.
(5 for 38c.)

Selbachs Orchid. Catteya orchid, medium size flower, good height.
(5 for 38c.)

Schwaben Girl. Pure pink, early.
(5 for 28c.)

Shirley Temple. Large cream, darker throat.
(5 for 27c.)

Smiling Maestro. Salmon orange and brown. Midseason.
(5 for 32c.)

Vagabond Prince. Beautiful garnet-brown.
(5 for 37c.)

Finest Mixture: (12 No. 1 bulbs, no two alike, 33c) (100 for \$2.25).

Special Mixtures: (10 for 19c) (25 for 45c).
All Gladioli prices postpaid.

CANNAS

In preparing the ground for cannae earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of stable manure mixed in. The roots must be set about 8 to 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, and with little attention, plants will bloom heavily.

City of Portland. 3½ feet. Deep pink; green foliage. Free bloomer.

Eureka. 4 feet. Large creamy-white flowers. Blooms early and freely through summer. Green foliage.

Florence Vaughan. 4 feet. Bright, rich, golden yellow, dotted crimson. Green foliage.

Hungaria. 4 feet. Large heads of peach pink with green foliage. One of the best pinks.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Handsome scarlet flowers. Broad, tropical bronze leaves. Free blooming.

Madam Crozy. 4 feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet, yellow-golden edge.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. 4 feet. Exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size. Green foliage.

Shenandoah. 4 feet. Salmon-pink flowers with ruby-red or bronze foliage.

The President. 4 feet. Rich, glowing scarlet of immense size bloom. Large green leaves, strong grower.

Wyoming. 5 feet. A beautiful orange color. Bronze foliage.

Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Deep rich yellow, spotted and blotched bright red. Green foliage. Occasionally some plants will give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower.

All varieties, postpaid: (Each 13c) (6 for 59c.)

PEONIES

The culture of peonies is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, plant the roots from 2 to 3 feet apart, covering the crown only 1 to 2 inches. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are those mentioned below. 3 to 5 eyes.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh white, tinted cream. Rose type. Very large. Mid-season.
(Each 39c.)

Duchess De Nemours. Early, pure white crown, sulphur white collar.

Felix Crousse. A rich, brilliant, dazzling red. Large compact, late midseason.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white, with prominent crimson flakes. Large, early.

Gen. McMahon. Brilliant red, midseason.
Karl Rosenfeld. Very bright clear crimson. Vigorous, tall and free blooming. Early.

La Perle. Light old-rose pink. Double, fine bloomer, sweet scented. Mid-season.

Mons. Jules Elie. Large double lilac pink. Early.

Princess Beatrice. Delicate lilac, crown of brilliant seashell pink.

Above peonies: (35c each) (3 for 98c). Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Choice of Red, White Pink. Unnamed varieties, large roots.
(Each 25c) (3 for 59c). Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING BULBS

The following bulbs should be started indoors if early blooms are desired and then transplanted. If not, plant out of doors when danger of freezing is past.

AMARYLLIS. Large flowers of rose, red, and crimson markings with a white background to rich colors of scarlet, crimson and bright red. Can be planted in pots or out of doors. 2 to 2½ inch bulb.
(Each 35c) (3 for \$1.00) postpaid.

CALADIUM (Esculentum, Elephant Ears.) Has no flowers but makes a very attractive foliage plant with leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 18 to 24 inches wide. Used as backgrounds, specimens, borders, etc. Give plenty of moisture and a sunny location. Large bulbs, 7 to 9 inches.
(Each 15c) (3 for 40c) postpaid.

Fancy-leaved (RG). Very popular for the rock garden. Low growing with spotted and variegated markings in the leaves. Fine for window boxes.
(Each 25c) (3 for 65c) postpaid.

OXALIS (Summer-Flowering). Bulbs planted in masses or for borders. Pink flowers, low growing. Bulbs must be dug in the fall and stored in cool dry place.
(12 bulbs 19c) (25 for 35c) postpaid.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup). Semi-double flowers to 2 inches across in shades of yellow, orange and red. A fine border plant for late spring and early summer. Not hardy in Colorado. Plant two inches deep and 4 to 6 inches apart in a warm sheltered border with claws down. Good for cut flowers.
(10 for 89c) postpaid.

TIGRIDIA (Shell Flower of Mexico). A very beautiful and gorgeously colored flower of dwarf habits of growth. Popular as a border plant, requiring a sunny position and a well drained soil. Give same treatment as gladioli. Grows about 12 inches high. Separate colors of red, pink, yellow and orange.
(4 for 45c) (dozen \$1.20) postpaid.

TUBEROSES. Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxy flowers. Below we are offering two of the most commonly grown, and both are old standards of the garden.

Pearl. Dwarf and double. White. Very fragrant.
Mexican. Single, white; very early. Either variety, postpaid: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c) (doz. 90c).

It's That Extra Vitality in Gold Seal Seeds That Counts



Gruss an Teplitz



Ami Quinard

PRICES
ALL ROSES
(Unless Otherwise Noted)

49c Each
Three for \$1.28

Postage:

(10c each; 3 for 18c)

YOUR CHOICE

Dozen \$4.75

Postage 45c

Above offer does not
include patent roses



Talisman



Tausendschoen

BUSH ROSES

Roses are easily grown, but never plant them carelessly. Plant them in a hole that is large enough so as not to cramp the roots. Place the soil about the roots; add plenty of water and pack firmly. A little well-rotted manure, mixed with the soil, is very beneficial. Don't expect roses that are planted in April or May to start growing in a week or ten days; give them at least three weeks to start.

WHITE VARIETIES

CALLEDONIA. One of the best whites. Long buds, large double lasting blooms.

KAI SERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Ivory white, high centered, double.

KILLARNEY DOUBLE. Large snowy white, very fragrant.

PINK VARIETIES

DAME EDITH HELEN. Pure glowing pink, very double, tall grower.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Two-toned cerise-pink suffused with gold.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Very popular. Shapely buds, double brilliant pink blooms. Profuse bloomer and a vigorous grower.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Bright cherry red, inside petals silvery white. Large, full, with high pointed center.

LOS ANGELES. Long pointed buds, double blooms. Flame pink toned coral, golden base.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. A warm shade of pink flushed with salmon.

U. S. PATENT ROSES

BLAZE. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 10.) Hardy everblooming climber, with the beautiful scarlet shades of Paul's Scarlet climber, but a much heavier bloomer.

(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

WILL ROGERS. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 256.) (HT.) Dark velvety maroon, very fragrant, double. Strong vigorous plants with dark green foliage. Good cut flowers.

(Each \$1.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

ORANGE AND VARIEGATED VARIETIES

AUTUMN. A very vigorous grower with long strong stems. Blooms of rich burnt orange, yellow and red.

A full page of No. 1 Roses. When we say NUMBER ONE, we mean that the roses have strong unwaxed canes and a mass of vigorous roots containing many small fibrous roots that enable the plant to get the much needed start when first planted. We would also like to call your attention to the fact that early plantings bring early flowers. Hot weather plantings are never as good as when planted during the cooler spring weather.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Golden yellow buds. Yellow and copper-scarlet blooms. When the flower is open the inside of the petal is a fiery red, and the outside a rich gold. Very vigorous and disease resistant. A fine spicy scented rose.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. A popular variety, large pointed buds of copper-apricot with glossy foliage. Grows tall and well shaped. Very healthy.

HINRICH GAEDE. Copper-orange blooms with bright glossy foliage.

MARGARET McGREDY. Large full blooms of orange to scarlet. A profusion of blooms on strong bushy plants.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. High centered buds and double blooms. Shading from shell pink at edges to buff and orange in center. An upright grower with long stems.

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Beautiful scarlet coppery orange, flushed red on outside of petals. A very beautiful and almost dazzling combination of colors.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Large double blooms of creamy yellow tinted with flame pink. Long stems, vigorous plants.

TALISMAN. A favorite of rich yellow and rose red. Good stems for cutting.

YELLOW AND GOLD VARIETIES

GOLDEN DAWN. An exceptionally strong growing yellow variety, very fragrant double blooms of sunflower yellow.

JOANNA HILL. Vigorous upright grower, has good stems for cutting and long lasting buds. Double creamy yellow shaded bronzy pink in the center.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. Large yellow marked orange red, double.

LUCIE MARIE. Very vigorous grower, fragrant, long pointed buds, double flowers, yellow shaded apricot cerise.

McGREDY'S YELLOW. One of the best yellows. Pure yellow with slight golden touch at base.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Profuse, pure yellow double blooms. Strong bushy plants.

SOEUR THERESE. A strong growing yellow that can be recommended to the most particular, for it has everything, long pointed buds, which are perfect for cutting. Sometimes tinged scarlet.

SUNKIST. A coppery orange, vigorous grower with long stems and lasting double blooms. Fine for cut flowers.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink to soft carmine. Delicate veining of dark red on the petals. Very fragrant.

AMI QUINARD. Tall strong grower and a heavy bloomer. One of the darkest red varieties, velvety crimson-maroon.

E. G. HILL. Large, extremely double, lasting deep scarlet, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND. Large dark velvety red. Very fragrant and a heavy bloomer.

GRONOBLE. A very popular red, crimson buds on long stems opening into large brilliant red flowers. Vigorous and hardy.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Intensely fragrant, dark scarlet and a continuous bloomer. Hardy in cold sections and a free grower.

HADLEY. An old-time favorite of large, double dark crimson blooms.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Glowing deep scarlet with extremely dark shadings. Vigorous upright grower and a profuse continuous bloomer.

JOHN RUSSELL. Large dark red flowers, long stemmed. Real double and one of the best reds. Hardy and winters real well.

McGREDY'S SCARLET. Bright scarlet, orange yellow at base of petals. Fragrant double flowers of medium size.

SHRUB ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. Blooms single copper red. Reverse yellow. Very hardy, good for specimens or in connection with other shrubs.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Clusters of rich red blossoms. Rugged and of hardy growth. Foliage of leathery appearance and shiny.

Climbing Vines for Walls and Trellises

Vines are used for many purposes, to hide unsightly fences, as shade, some are used to help prevent erosion on banks, and of course for decorative purposes. In our list you will find a suitable vine for almost any kind of planting. **All plants two-year-old Number 1.**

ALL VINES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

CLEMATIS

Clematis today are the most showy and effective of all the hardy climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of flower is concerned. Their exceedingly rapid growth makes them very valuable for pillars and trellises, pegged down for rockwork, old trees and stumps.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES. Blooms single, 4 to 5 inches diameter, petals deeply furrowed.

Jackmani. Velvety, violet-purple.

Mad. Ed. Crimson-red.

Henryi. Creamy white.

Ramona. Deep sky blue.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.75).

HONEYSUCKLE

BELGICA. (Monthly Fragrant). One of the prettiest, with numerous sprays of red and yellow flowers.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.05).

HALLIANA. Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera Sempervirens*). Trumpet shaped flowers from July to September. Slow growing but very showy.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.00).

GOLD FLAME. An everblooming honeysuckle, blooming from early summer to frost. The foliage is almost evergreen. Tubular flowers with recurring petals, flame red outside and bright yellow inside. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy.

(Each 69c).

CLIMBING ROSES

WHITE VARIETIES

SILVER MOON. Very beautiful foliage and large white blooms with clear yellow stamens. Hardy.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich red fading to crimson. Strong grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Crimson, borne in clusters. An old favorite. Hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET. A profuse spring bloomer of vivid scarlet. Hardy.

PINK AND VARIEGATED

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Large flesh-pink flowers, rosy tints in center. Long stems.

MARY WALLACE. Well-formed, rosy-pink with salmon base. Hardy.

MME. GREGORIE STAECHELIN. Long stemmed pink blooms. Very hardy.

TAUSENDSCHEON. Large clusters of soft pink flowers, a profuse bloomer and hardy.

Rose Prices same as page 52.

IVY

ENGELMANNI. A rapid grower; more beautiful than the American Ivy. It requires no support on such surfaces as stucco walls or rough brick but on very smooth surfaces it does not cling. 2-year-old roots.

(Each 29c).

BOSTON IVY. This is the variety that clings tightly to all surfaces, whether smooth or rough. Leaves are deep green, smaller than the other ivies. Does best in cool, partly shaded locations. 2-year-old plants.

(Each 39c).

WISTERIA

PURPLE SINENSIS. The long twining branches bear great sprays of glossy foliage, with very fragrant, lavender-purple flowers. 2 yr. No. 1, from blooming wood.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.20).

ASSORTED VINES

ARISTOSIPHON (*Dutchman's Pipe*). Rapid growing, hardy vine with large attractive round leaves. Odd shaped brownish flowers resembling pipes in May and June.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.60).

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). A hardy, useful and ornamental vine. Can be planted in partial shade and thrives in common soils. Used as a cover for walls and trellises, and to stop erosion on steep banks. Yellow flowers in June, followed by bright orange and crimson fruits. 2-year-old No. 1 roots.

(Each 39c) (3 for 98c).

CINNAMON VINE. Well known hardy climber, quick grower, with glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.25).

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). The fastest growing vine; when established making 12 to 14 inches a day. The rosy purple pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes in August. Large plants.

(Each 29c) (3 for 69c).

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage, white fragrant flowers. A hardy plant if protected during the winter. Strong tubers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.25).

Have a
Permanent
Living Fence
Around Your
Yard or
Garden

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum Aubertii*). A rapid climber averaging 20 feet in a season, with fresh green foliage, lightly bronzed at the tips and a profusion of silvery lacy flowers in erect sprays; most beautiful.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.29).

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). A splendid hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August. Two-year-old.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Hedge Plants

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). Besides being one of our best hedge plants, various species of privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen; of dense compact habit. The flowers are fragrant and are followed by pretty sprays of different colored berries.

AMOOR RIVER (*L. Amurensis*). A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, somewhat lustrous, tardily deciduous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles. 12 to 18 inches.

(Per 100 \$7.00) (50 at 100 rate) (25 for \$2.10).

EUROPEAN PRIVET (*Vulgare*). A very hardy and satisfactory variety. Heavy dark green foliage with white flowers followed by blue-black fruits. Growth is inclined to be more horizontal than some of the other varieties and fills in heavily from the ground up. Plant in single rows 9 to 10 inches apart.

12 to 18 in. (per 10 \$1.50) (25 \$3.50) (100 for \$12.00).

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Attractive silver gray foliage, white berries. Can be used as a mass planting or as hedging. Very hardy. 18 to 24 in. plants (per 100 \$3.60). 50 at 100 rate. Less amounts, 10 to 50, 5c each, postpaid. Postage per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c.



Privet Hedge

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

To Improve
Your Landscape

BARBERRY

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*). (D). A very popular low hedge plant of great hardiness; flowers followed by bright red berries that remain on plant until February. Foliage small dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 19c) (3 for 50c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY.

Similar in all respects to the green-leaved, but the foliage is of rich, lustrous bronzy red. It should be planted in a sunny exposure to bring out and retain its full red color. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 32c) (3 for 85c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BEAUTY BUSH (2-Year, No. 1)

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (S). Long arching branches covered with small tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type. Blooms are a beautiful pink shade. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.70).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*). A very beautiful shrub, with long graceful stems terminating in tapering panicles of rich lilac-colored flowers. Although hardy, it will freeze down in Colorado and it is best to cover the roots with leaves or manure to insure a heavier growth the next season. They will bloom from June until frost.

Ille de France: (Each 32c) (3 for 89c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Dubonnet. A new variety of *Buddleia*, glowing a true red in sunshine. Large flowers on firm, erect stems. Potted plants only for outdoor planting.

(Each 38c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

COTONEASTER (*Acutifolia*). Growing from 6 to 8 feet in height, this perfectly hardy shrub makes an ideal foundation or full sun plant. Has graceful arching branches, colorful fall foliage and black berries that hang on well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft. shrubs.

(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

DOGWOOD (2 to 3 feet)

CORNUS SIBIRICA ALBA (M). Red stemmed. Clusters of fine white flowers, succeeded by fall crop of ornamental berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA. (M). Yellow stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, stems and branches are yellow.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.50).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Ornamental shrubs look better when planted three or more of a kind grouped together, if the size of the plot will permit. They are suitable for border planting around the walks and lawns and also the low growing varieties for foundation planting around the house and porch. To make it easier to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

"T" denotes shrubs 12 to 15 feet.

"L" denotes shrubs 8 to 12 feet.

"M" denotes shrubs 6 to 8 feet.

"S" denotes shrubs 3 to 6 feet.

"D" denotes shrubs 2 to 3 feet.

EUONYMUS

ATROPURPUREUS. Hardy, vigorous shrub or small tree growing 12 to 15 feet. Produces an abundance of scarlet berries and very attractive bronzy foliage in the fall.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ELDER

ELDER (*Sambucus*). Although the elders are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves, which make admirable fillers among other shrubs. Being rather tall growing and of robust habit, their use should be confined to backgrounds, screens or tall hedges.

AMERICAN ELDER (*S. canadensis*). (L). Immense flat-topped cymes of white flowers in early summer, followed in August and September by luscious black fruits—the source of Mother's "Elderberry Pie." 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CUT-LEAVED ELDER (*S. canadensis acutifolia*). (L). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 35c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN ELDER (*S. nigra aurea*). (L). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white in flat-topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet but can be pruned into neat, compact little bush. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.40).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN BELL

FORSYTHIA (*Verdissima*). (M). This green-stemmed Forsythia is one of the later blooming types and is not as apt to be affected by the early frosts. A stocky grower with dark green leaves and bright yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 45c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

HONEYSUCKLE

TARTARIAN LONICERA. The upright honeysuckles have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last

through the early fall. Make very desirable and attractive shrubs. Very hardy. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. Separate colors, white, deep rose-pink and red.

(Each 38c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

HYDRANGEA

ABORESCENS GRANDIFLORA or HILLS OF SNOW. (S). This hardy American shrub grows 4 to 6 feet high and is one of the finest of this class of plants. The blooms are of largest size, of pure snow-white and the foliage is finely finished. Blooms after all the early shrubs from June until August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (S). A good one to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely when other flowers are failing in the fall. Blossoms open white, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 25c).

LILAC (*Syringa*) (2 to 3 feet)

HUNGARIAN (*Syringa Josikaea*). (M). Beautiful deep violet colored blossoms in June. Of tree-like growth with dark, shiny green leaves.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

PERSIAN (*Syringa Persica*). (M). Has small slightly pointed leaves, on slender, straight branches. Bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles a little later than the common purple variety. Free blooming and very hardy.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.25).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*). (M). Lilac flowers which are of a delightful fragrance and borne in magnificent clusters in May. (Each 38c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

VILLOSA. (M). Large panicles of violet flowers shaded a pronounced pink. Blooms in June. Very bushy.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.50).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*). (M). Pure white, very fragrant flowers. Handsome foliage.

(Each 45c) (3 for \$1.20).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FRENCH LILACS. Named varieties. We list the following hybrids. The letter "d" stands for double and the "s" for single flowers. They will grow from 10 to 12 feet, according to type and soil conditions. Hardy plants that grow anywhere, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers, generally the second year from planting.
Belle de Nancy (d). Rose with white center.

Chas. Joly (d). Purple.

Chas. X (s). Purplish-red.

Mme. Lemoine (d). Pure white.

Pres. Grevy (d). Light blue.

Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth (s). Darkest Purple.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.10).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Flowering Shrubs Are Always Admired

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

CORONARIUS. (L). Blooms in May, in very graceful sprays, slightly scented. Good for tall screens. Milk white flowers, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.05).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIRGINIA. (M). This variety of Mock Orange is very popular. The bush does grow moderately tall, the flowers are large, semi-double, sweetly scented. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.40).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

LEMOINEI (Lemoine Mockorange). A semi-dwarf variety growing 4 to 5 feet. Attractive foliage with racemes of small, fragrant flowers. Hardy. 2½ to 3 feet.

(Each 48c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PHYSOCARPUS

OPULIFOLIUS NANA (Dwarf Ninebark).

Dwarf dense growth, beautiful foliage, white flowers in May and June followed by many small red pods. Very hardy, growing 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.10).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSE OF SHARON

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). (S). One of the best known shrubs with handsome, plain and variegated foliage. Used for screens, group and specimen planting. Large, double, rose-like flowers in bloom from August until frost. Colors red, pink, purple and white.

(Each 37c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

SPIREA

All of the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still avoid the monotony of repetition.

ANTHONY WATERER. (D). Beautiful dark small foliage; dense rounded growth; and large, brilliant, rosy crimson corymbs; of long blooming season. At its best in midsummer. Much used for foundation plantings and low borders.

(Each 38c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ARGUTA (Snowgarland). A hardy spirea blooming a week to ten days earlier than the Van Houttei variety. When in bloom it is covered with pure white flowers; foliage fine and feathery. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall.

2 to 3 ft. (Each 29c).

3 to 3½ ft. (Each 43c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage: (Either size, 10c each) (3 for 22c).

BILLIARDI. (S). A strong grower; dull green foliage, dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Blooms during July and August and occasionally during the fall. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

FROEBELI. (D). Similar to Anthony Waterer; grows a little taller; the flowers are more of a rose-pink and blooms from June until fall. On account of its purplish bronze foliage, it is extensively planted for color effect. 2 to 2½ feet.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.00).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

KOREAN SPIREA (*Trichocarpa*). A new hardy spirea that blooms a little later than the Van Houtte. Large dome shaped clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 35c) (3 for 95c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

VAN HOUTTEI. (S). This is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 29c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

Hedging size, 18 to 24 inches.

(10 for \$1.00). Postage: (17c).



Spirea, Van Houttei

Special Offer

One each variety of Spirea listed p. 55. 6 Varieties, \$1.85, postage 30c.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). (L). So called from the masses of filmy smoky panicles of flowers in July and August. Grows very rapidly making a fine specimen. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c).

Postage: (Each 10c).

STAGHORN SUMAC (*Typhina*). A large shrub or tree. Furry branches, greenish flowers in June and July. Foliage turns crimson and purple in the fall. Followed by crimson berries. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.00).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FERN LEAVED (*Typhina Laciniata*). Beautiful fernlike foliage with scarlet fruit, also known as cut leaf sumac. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

CALYCANTHUS (*Floridus*). (M). The wood is fragrant with dark green foliage. Flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having an exquisite pineapple fragrance. Blooms from June throughout the season. Thrives well in a shady location. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

TAMARIX

HISPIDA (*Kashgar Tamarix*). Feathery silvery foliage. Bright coral pink blooms during July. This variety remains in bloom longer than others and is very hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.10).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

TERANDRA PURPUREA. Hardy shrub with purple branches and green foliage; delicate pink blooms in large panicles during July and sometimes in late August and September. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 32c) (3 for 90c).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIBURNUM

DENTATUM (Arrowwood). (L). Large bushy shrub. Heart shaped leaves, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The handsome creamy white flowers are followed by blueblack berries. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree). (T). Dark green foliage which stays until late fall. Single white flowers followed by red fruits changing to black. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry). (L). A tall flowering shrub bearing its balls of white flowers in great profusion during May and June. Clusters of scarlet fruit appear in the fall and stay on during the winter. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.70).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

OPULUS STERILIS (Snowball). The old-fashioned snowball. Large, double, pure white flowers in May. A heavy bloomer. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.60).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

VITEX

VITEX MACROPHYLLA. Big leaved Chaste tree. A graceful shrub with spikes of lavender-blue flowers from July until frost. Semi-dwarf, hardy form of Vitex, growing 4 to 6 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

WIEGELA

EVA RATHKA. Red flowered Wiegela. A charming new Wiegela. A profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in May and June.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

DWARF VARIEGATED. An exceedingly pretty variety of dwarf, compact growth and a distinct variegation in the leaves. Pink flowers in May and June.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 18c).

Ornamental Trees for Shade and Beauty

NOTE: We divide ornamental trees into two classes—those suitable for street planting, Class "A"; those suitable for lawns, Class "B". Those that can be used for either are marked "AB". For large lawns many of the "A" class are desirable; note the letter after each variety.

Many people are realizing nowadays that by expending a little time and study they can add to the beauty and comfort of the home and increase the value of the property. There is no ornamental deciduous tree for almost every purpose, whether for shade, for hiding objectionable sights, or for beauty or utility. Our list comprises all those varieties which are well adapted to our western climate. You will find many interesting trees suitable for your individual tastes.

The ornamental trees cannot be sent by parcel post as they are too large. Consequently we are quoting them net prices and they will be sent to you express or freight charges collect.

AILANTHUS

GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven). A rapid growing tree which does real well in city plantings as it is resistant to smoke and insects. Leaves 5 to 6 inches long, small green flowers, seed pods. Grows to about 50 feet high. 5 to 6 foot trees.

(Each 95c) (3 for \$2.60).

ASH

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN. (B). Hardy tree; head dense and regular, beautiful fern-like green foliage; covered with clusters of bright red berries from August till winter. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.45).

GREEN (*Lanceolata*). Hardy tree, good for high altitudes and dry climates. Valuable form tree. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 95c) (3 for \$2.70).

BIRCH

EUROPEAN WHITE. A hardy tree with smooth white bark and handsome foliage. Thrives well in most any soil. Very attractive and ornamental. To further insure their growing we handle birch trees balled and burlapped in moss. 5 to 6 feet trees.

(Each \$1.35).

ELM

AMERICAN (*Ulmus Americana*). Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Yellow or brown in the fall. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 80c) (3 for \$2.20).

CHINESE (*Pumila*). The Chinese Elm has gained in favor more rapidly than any other shade tree, due to its extreme hardiness, rapid growth and ability to withstand severe drought conditions. Brought from Northern China, it is well adapted to our western climate. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 85c) (3 for \$2.30).

Chinese Elm Seedlings. Good sturdy stock, 3 to 4 feet.

(Per 100 \$3.75). Postage: 45c.

(Per 1000, express or freight, \$29.00).

MOLINE ELM. A tall growing tree that is very fine for street and drive planting. Large leaves of a beautiful green shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.05) (3 for \$2.75).

LINDEN

EUROPEAN (*Vulgare*). (Sometimes called German Linden). This tall, stately tree with its large shining leaves makes an ideal street tree. Sweetly scented yellowish-green flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.80).

MAPLE

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE. (AB). The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.25) (3 for \$6.00).

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE. (A). A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 90c) (3 for \$2.35).

SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE. (A). Straight spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 40 feet in height, roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close to trunk. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.55) (3 for \$4.20).

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. (AB). One of the best cut or dissected leaved trees, of rapid growth. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.25) (3 for \$3.50).

OAK

RED (*Quercus Rubra*). A hardy oak with beautiful foliage which turns to red in autumn. Unsurpassed for park or street planting. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$1.85).

POPLAR

BOLLEANA POPLAR. (AB). Similar to Lombardy in habit, but broader, with leaves glossy green above, silver beneath. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.15) (3 for \$3.15).

BOLLEANA POPLAR. Strong healthy plants, will grow rapidly. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 25c) (10 for \$2.50, postpaid) (100 for \$20.00).

CAROLINA POPLAR. (A). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Gives an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 80c) (3 for \$2.05).

SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR. (AB). Large growing; leaves dark green on upper side, silver underneath. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.80).

RUSSIAN OLIVE

ELAEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA (AB). A very hardy and handsome tree, growing 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willowlike and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by many fruits. Also used as shrub. 5 to 6 ft.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.75).

WILLOWS

Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, handsome in flower; greatly esteemed by reason of extreme earliness. 2 to 4 ft.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

FLOWERING TREES

ALMOND FLOWERING. (M). A small spring flowering tree or shrub; blooming very early before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact. Slender branches completely hidden by beautiful double flowers when in bloom. Pink or white. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

CRAB (*Flowering Malus*)

BECHTELS (Double). (T). Makes a medium sized tree, perfectly hardy. Beautiful double, delicate pink blooms. Fragrant. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$1.30) (3 for \$3.60).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 30c).

HOPA. Red Flowering Crab. (T). Of upright growth and with very attractive foliage. It grows a little taller than the Bechtels. Covered with Cerise red colored flowers during April. Edible fruit, red inside and out and very good for making jellies. If not picked fruit will hang on until late autumn. Very hardy and free from disease. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$1.15) (3 for \$3.00).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 35c).

FLOWERING QUINCE

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Sometimes used for hedging. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.35).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S SCARLET (*Oxyantha Pauli*). Hardy small tree or shrub growing 12 to 15 feet in height. Covered with corymbs of brilliant scarlet flowers in May and June, followed by red berries; very showy. Rich glossy green foliage in summer, turning to beautiful autumn shades after frost. 4 to 5 feet trees. (Each \$1.45) (3 for \$3.80).

PRUNUS (Ornamental Plums)

CISTENA. (M). A small tree like shrub. The young branches are a dark purple and the leaves a lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple. In early spring the branches are covered with beautiful pink flowers. Dwarf habit of growth. 2 to 3 ft.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

TRILOBA. A hardy shrub or small tree growing 8 to 10 feet, that will do well in most any territory. Double pink flowers in May and attractive foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. (B). One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, with graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut-leaved foliage make it one of the most attractive trees. It is especially ornamental. 6 to 8 feet. Balled in moss.

(Each \$2.45) (3 for \$6.50).

WEEPING WILLOW (*Nigra*). (B). A handsome tree, slender leaves, green above, silver beneath. The twigs and bark tinged dark red. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each 85c) (3 for \$2.50).

APPLES for the West



Colorado Blue Spruce

EVERGREENS

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Silver blue, stiff needles, symmetrical in shape. 1½ to 3 feet.

(Per foot \$1.25) not prepaid.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. Very dense, dark blue cast, symmetrical shape. 1½ to 3½ feet.

(Per foot \$1.15) not prepaid.

COLORADO SILVER JUNIPER (Cedar). Best suited for Colorado growing. Silver-blue. Grows narrow, tall and compact. 1½ to 3-ft. trees.

(\$1.25 per foot) not prepaid.

Add 50¢ per tree 4 feet and over on all the above for packing costs.

GLOBE JUNIPER

VIRGINIANA GLOBOSEA (Globe Red Cedar).

A compact globe-shaped cedar, bright green foliage. Hardy. Does not grow as tall as the other cedars. By shearing the tree it will keep its spherical shape. Ideal when planted with other shrubbery along the entrance, driveway or as a low-growing specimen. Size of globe, 12x12, balled and burlapped.

(Each \$2.75) (2 for \$5.00). Not prepaid.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON LARGER SIZES OF EVERGREENS

SPREADING JUNIPERS.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer). Broad bushy habit, gray-green foliage. One of the best of the spreading varieties of Juniper. Balled and burlapped. 2 to 2½ feet.

(Each \$4.95.)

2½ to 3 feet.

(Each \$5.35) not mailable.

Sabina (Savin). Dense low spreading branched variety; deep green color. Balled and burlapped. 2½ to 3 feet. (Each \$4.90.)

ALL EVERGREENS AND JUNIPERS SENT TRANSPORTATION CHARGES COLLECT



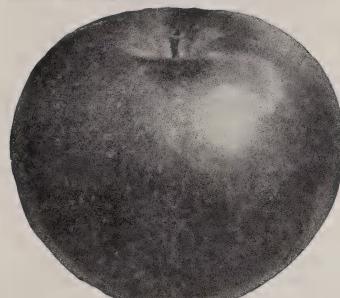
Spreading Juniper, Chinensis Pfitzeriana

We are listing only the varieties that have proven a success in the West, and we know that with the proper care and attention that is due to any tree, a crop of fruit will result from any one of the many we have listed.

As soon as you receive your shipment, remove the packing, sprinkle the roots and heel the bundle in moist ground. In planting, take out only a few trees or shrubs at a time and never allow them to lay exposed to the air and sun at any time. Dig the hole large enough to admit all the roots in the natural position, keeping the surface and the sub-soil separate. In filling in, sift the best soil in around the roots. When most of the soil is filled in, pour in the water to wash the soil around the roots, then pile up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. After this the tree or shrubs should only be watered when the soil gets dry about 2 or 3 inches below the surface. A mulch around the base of the tree, 2 or 3 inches thick, is very beneficial.

PRICES

Prices do not include prepayment or postage except where noted. For your convenience we have shown the amount of postage to allow. If it takes more than the amount stated, we pay the difference. If it takes less than the amount stated, we return the balance.



Wealthy

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid; ripens early during the summer. Very productive.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early to ripen; pale yellow when fully ripe, of medium size, tender and good; free-growing and fruitful. Its early fruit is always welcome.

AUTUMN APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH. Medium size, round, flushed with red or creamy yellow. Very handsome. Tender flesh.

WEALTHY. The most popular early variety known; heavy producer of medium size, red apples. One of the finest early eating or cooking varieties; everyone should plant Wealthy apples.

RED DUCHESS. A large sized red apple. Very juicy and a heavy yielder. Ripens in late summer. One of the best for Colorado.



Delicious

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS, RED. A most wonderful apple of unusually fine flavor; originated in our western country. The fruit is large, of a brilliant dark red color; juicy, crisp and melting. Heavy cropper.

JONATHAN. The old standby—heavy producer, brilliant red, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper.

MCINTOSH RED. An old reliable that does well in our western climate. Good keeper, large and hardy.

NORTHERN SPY, RED. A large hardy variety and a good keeper. Also a good commercial apple as well as for home use. Makes good shade tree.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich dark red; fine grained and juicy. Well adapted to our western soils and climate.

ROME BEAUTY. Extra large; yellow with crimson cheek; juicy, bears heavily.

CRAB APPLES

DOLGO. A very hardy and desirable crab. The fruit is a fiery red and very good for making jellies. It bears an abundance of fruit at an early age. Also can be used as an ornamental tree.

FLAME. A hardy Minnesota seedling producing dense masses of white blossoms shaded a light pink. Fruits are small, brilliantly colored. A heavy bearer.

HYSLOP. Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters. Fine for preserving. Very well known.

FLORENCE. Very good medium size crab originating in Minnesota. Fruit acid, carmine color, flesh yellowish and firm. Excellent for cooking and making jellies. Early bearer.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRAB APPLES—ALL VARIETIES

Size, 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper: Postage
1 tree \$.49 \$.17

3 trees 1.35 .30

Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up,
NOT MAILABLE account size:

1 tree \$.59

3 trees 1.65

Tree Fruits for Home and Orchard

PLUMS

The plum may not be so important as some other fruits, but it is gaining in popularity every year and has been planted extensively the past few years. As it is a native fruit it grows easily and is a great bearer and should have a place in every orchard.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the very oldest varieties known. Fruit long, oval; medium size, color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, very free; quality good.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Very well known and widely planted. Oblong shape, almost black skin and yellowish-green flesh. Free-stone.

LOMBARD. Medium to large; dark red, flesh yellow; of pleasant flavor, very prolific and does well in this locality.

***OPATA.** A hardy Hansen hybrid, on native root. Purplish-red fruit and bears early.

***UNDERWOOD.** Large red fruit, very small pit, hardy and fine flavor. Ripening later part of July.



Underwood

***WANETA.** This wonderful large plum of Professor Hansen's production is the most delicious of all plums. It is hardy and very prolific, fruit of largest size, deep red color and a delicious flavor.

YELLOW EGG. Fruit egg-shaped, of largest size, color creamy yellow, very productive.

*On native roots.

PRICES OF PLUMS— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.59	\$.17
3 trees	1.48	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper, NOT MAILABLE, account size:		
1 tree	\$.79	
3 trees	1.78	

APRICOTS

We offer the following varieties of apricots. They are recent but proven introductions. They are both drought resistant and extremely hardy.

Chinese 9/16 size only..... Each \$.69
Superba 9/16 size only..... Each .69
3 for 1.80

Not Mailable Except by Severe Pruning.

CHERRIES

More satisfaction can be had from Cherry trees than any other trees. They are a beautiful sight from blossom to fruit and very seldom fail to produce; every farm, garden or ranch should have cherries. They do not demand much attention.

SOUR CHERRIES

COMPASS CHERRY. A hybrid that is absolutely hardy. Fruit large, bright red and very good for canning.

EARLY RICHMOND (Pie Cherry). A reliable old standard, with dark red fruit of medium size, very productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy and rich. Tree is dwarf midseason.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Richmond and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class; valuable for canning and preserving.

OSTHEIMER. A perfectly hardy, late blooming, immensely productive variety. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich.

WRAGG. Very hardy, vigorous and productive, medium dark purple, fine quality. Usually a sure cropper.

PRICES OF SOUR CHERRIES— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.49	\$.17
3 trees	1.30	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up, NOT MAILABLE:		
1 tree	\$.69	
3 trees	1.90	

HANSEN'S BUSH CHERRY. A very useful as well as an ornamental shrub. A mass of white flowers in the early spring, followed by fruits, cherry-flavored but plum shaped. Foliage quite decorative in the fall, turning to red and bronze.

2 to 3 feet (Each 44c) (3 for \$1.15).

Postage (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, black, sweet and juicy. Bears in June.

BING. One of the largest of the sweet cherries. Flesh firm and juicy. Tree is a strong grower and producer. July bearer.

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRIES— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.65	\$.17
3 trees .....	.75	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up, NOT MAILABLE:		
1 tree	\$.75	
3 trees	2.00	

PEACHES

While we do not recommend extensive plantings of peaches in the immediate vicinity of Denver, they can be grown. For those of our customers wanting to try them we list the following. They are considered hardy varieties; have yellow fruit overlaid with carmine, freestone and mid-season bearers.

Early Elberta 9/16 each \$.48 3 for \$1.25

J. H. Hale 9/16 each .48 Not Mailable

Except by Severe Pruning.



Early Richmond

PEARS

BARTLETT. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, red cheeked and beautiful, of excellent quality, hardy and productive. Very popular in the west. Ripens September and October.

KIEFFER. Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping qualities make it very desirable. Ripens October and November.

PRICES OF PEARS— ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$.48	\$.17
3 trees	1.35	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up.		
1 tree	\$.59	
3 trees	1.55	



Kieffer

SMALL FRUITS for Luscious Eating

CURRENTS

(2-year, No. 1)

The Currant is an indispensable garden fruit for the table and is a money-maker as well. It grows and bears easily in any kind of soil with very little care, but if properly cared for it will bring greater returns in money.

CHERRY. Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, faithful sort.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. As its name implies this variety is very productive, bunches and berries being very large. Excellent quality and easily picked. Very hardy.

DONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous, upright with perfect foliage. Fruit is large in berries and clusters, dark red and an enormous cropper. Fine for market and table use.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red fruit, larger than Fay, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

WILDER. One of the strongest and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, attractive dark red color, and even when dead ripe, they hang on bushes in fine condition for handling until very late. A valuable market variety.

CURRENT PRICES

	Each	10	25	50
All Varieties..	\$.19	\$1.50	\$3.25	\$6.25
Postage.....	.10	.14	.21	.36

ALL ITEMS ON THIS PAGE
POSTPAID

GOOSEBERRIES

(2-year No. 1)

The Gooseberry differs little from the Currant in its requirements as to soil and general care. The plant is hardy, a vigorous grower, and free from mildew in our climate.

DOWNING. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for the market.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and good.

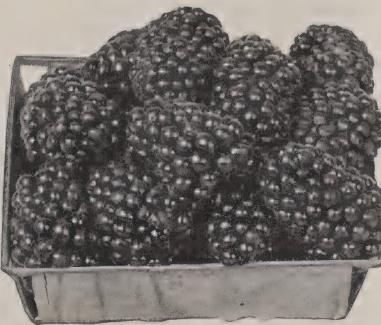
JOSSELYN. Large size, smooth, prolific, hardy and best quality. Least susceptible to mildew, both leaves and fruit. A wonderful cropper.

OREGON CHAMPION. Berries large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and a very prolific bearer. Fine for market.

GOOSEBERRY PRICES

	Each	10	25	100
Oregon				
Champion	\$.25	\$2.25	\$5.00	\$18.50

	Each	10	25	100
Other Var.	.22	2.00	4.50	16.50



Boysenberries

THE NEW BOYSENBERRY

The BOYSENBERRY is a new variety produced by crossing blackberries, raspberries and loganberries. Seeds are few and soft. From our past experience with this berry we find it to be very hardy and a vigorous grower, but should be protected by a covering of straw, leaves or dirt during the winter in northern climates. The fruiting season lasts longer than the other vine berries and they will bear heavily the second year. Should be planted about six feet apart.

(5 for 39c) (10 for 75c) (25 for \$1.75) postpaid.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Blackberries, Raspberries and Dewberries are very profitable fruits for the home and market. They are all of delicious flavor and can be used for the table in many ways. Their canes should be protected during winter.

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

Prices same as Red Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. It is of wonderful productiveness; producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is large, far surpassing any other variety.

GREGG. Early, very large and productive.

KANSAS BLACKCAP. Berries large; heavy bearer.



Kansas Blackcap

Prices on Blackberries, Dewberries and Raspberries. DO NOT order less than five of any one variety.

5 10 25 100

All Varieties. \$.35 \$.60 \$1.25 \$4.50

These are postpaid prices on

No. 1 stock.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

CUTHBERT. A strong grower and very productive, large bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use. Is doing well everywhere.

LATHAM. This berry is the leading berry wherever raspberries can be grown. High quality, large, hardy, better shipper than many other varieties. Good color. On account of its good qualities, it is now planted more extensively than any other red raspberry.

CHIEF. A bright red "no crumpling," good shipper, and of delicious taste. Supplements Latham by ripening ten days earlier. A new Minnesota product.

COLUMBIAN. Very large, purplish color. Somewhat soft; of rich flavor and fine for canning. Bush vigorous and a dandy cropper.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS

ST. REGIS. Berries bright crimson, of large size, fine and meaty, with a rich, luscious true raspberry flavor. It is wonderfully prolific, the fruit beginning to ripen with the earliest and continuing well into October. The canes are stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green feathery foliage.



St. Regis Everbearing

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA. In size and quality this low growing or trailing blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, sweet, soft and luscious throughout, with no hard core. The vine is perfectly hardy, healthy and exceedingly fruitful, with large showy blossoms. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.

Berries and Grapes You Should Grow

BLACKBERRIES

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Fruit large size, jet black, of best quality; good shipper; enormous bearer.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness, combined with good shipping qualities, makes it a very profitable variety. The fruit is of medium size, firm and attractive in appearance. Dwarf and compact grower.

ELDORADO. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

SNYDER. Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Valuable for cold climates as it leads where hardiness is a consideration. Early.

For prices on Blackberries, see page 58.

STRAWBERRIES

Culture: A good many people overlook the Strawberry, thinking the plants demand too much care, but this is not true. Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. For field culture set in rows three feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter, a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the spring.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA. A large, bright scarlet berry of a roundish, conical shape. Not quite as large as the Fremont Williams. It is very productive, a fine canning and shipping variety.

CATSKILL. A new variety that has been tried in the Denver territory and found to be very good. A prolific bearer of large firm berries, rich red color and fine flavor.

FREMONT WILLIAMS. The berries are very large, blunt-shaped, glossy and unsurpassed in beauty. As a shipper, it is hard to beat on account of its firmness. The plants make a large bush and winter better than any standard variety known.

IMPROVED HOOD RIVER. Developed by one of the best growers in Colorado, is an improvement on the Regular Hood River. Is a better yielder of larger and more uniform berries.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

This wonderful Strawberry was obtained in cross-pollinating the wild everbearing Alpine sorts with the standard varieties, and yields continuously from the latter part of May until long after frost. The plants bear the same year they are started, but if a large amount of late berries is desired, it is better to pinch the blossoms during May and June, which causes the heaviest crop to come on during September and October.

GEM. This everbearing berry is used quite extensively in the vicinity of Denver. It has a very good flavor, dark red and without the hard white center core found in some of the other types of everbearing strawberries. Fruits are large, tender and juicy. Very prolific in the production of plants, which have dark green foliage. Hardy and a good commercial as well as home garden berry.

MASTODON. This variety is a great improvement in the everbearing strawberries. It is really a wonderful berry. It is the most prolific, bearing an abundance of largest fruit from early summer to late fall. Regardless of your past experience with Everbearing Strawberries, we recommend you plant Mastodon, which is different and satisfactory. Last fall we had an opportunity to see Mastodon grown alongside of almost every variety of Everbearing Strawberries. There simply was no comparison as to yield, size, flavor, and firmness of fruit. Since seeing this comparison, we have practically discontinued offering all other varieties.



Moore's Early

HARDY GRAPE VINES

Everyone should plant Grapes in the home garden. Grapes are easy to grow and do well in any ordinary soil. They can be trained over frames, trellises or doorways and are ornamental as well as useful. Make your own grape juices, etc.

All Grape Vines 2-year No. 1.

CONCORD.

(Each 15c) (10 vines \$1.25).

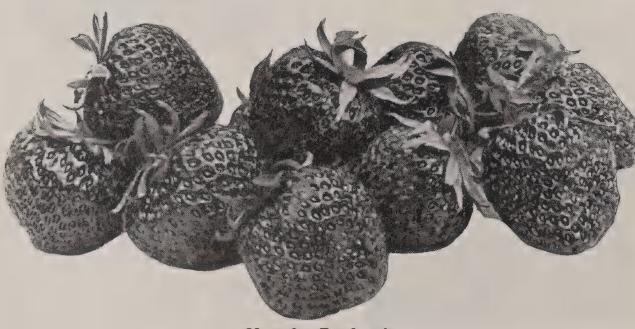
CONCORD. It is a cross between tame and wild. Hardy, prolific and fine for cooking and jelly. Color similar to Concord.

BRIGHTON (Red). Vine very hardy and robust. Fruits large dark red and sweet. Thin skin and a midseason bearer.

CONCORD (Black). The fine old market leader, with large handsome clusters of big, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). The most reliable very early variety. Is of medium bunch, large berries, black, ripens fully two weeks earlier than Concord.

NIAGARA (White). An extra early variety. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.



Mastodon Everbearing

	PRICES				
	25 Plants	100 Plants	250 Plants	1000 Plants	
Gem and Mastodon.....	\$.60	\$1.59	\$3.25	\$9.95	
Catskill.....	.50	1.45	2.75	9.25	
Standard Varieties ....	.45	1.25	2.25	7.25	
Include post....	.10	.17	.38	1.25	

PRICES ON GRAPE VINES				
	Each	10	25	50
Concord	\$.15	\$1.25	\$2.75	\$4.90
All Other Varieties .....	.19	1.70	3.75	6.50
Postage .....	.10	.17	.38	.75

What Every Grower Wants to Know About Seeds "Will They Grow?"

All Field Seeds Will Be Priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUDAN GRASS is a non-saccharine grain sorghum. It is an annual, yet it can be pastured to good advantage and under favorable conditions two cuttings of hay may be obtained. The straw is very palatable. It has been grown successfully on every kind of soil and may be sown as soon as ground is warm and at any time during the summer so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the date of first expected frost. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds of good seed per acre are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds; when drilled or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds are required. Cut for hay as soon as fully headed with mower, binder or corn binder. For the prevention of soil blowing during the fall, winter and spring months on the plains of eastern Colorado, Sudan Grass stands out as cover crop.

SUNFLOWERS are a good silage crop for dry land. They may be sown earlier than corn as light frosts do not injure. They may also be sown late as they grow rapidly. The silage is very palatable and has high feeding value. Plant close in drills 4 to 5 inches apart, and rows 30 to 42 inches apart. Cultivate and handle similar to corn. Five to six pounds per acre is the usual amount sown.

Prices NOT prepaid: (5 lbs. 75c) (10 lbs. \$1.25).

BROOM CORN. The heads of Broom Corn or the brush are the important part of the crop. The stalks are dry and pithy. Plant about June 1st in rows 3½ feet apart, using 8 pounds of seed per acre. Scarbrough Dwarf is a well recognized variety.

Prices NOT prepaid: (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 75c).



Field of Hegari

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Grain sorghums are non-saccharine. They range in height from 3 to 6 feet and are more drought resistant than sweet sorghums. Stalks are dry and pithy and have low feeding value. 4 to 6 pounds are sown on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated in rows. 50 to 60 pounds broadcast or drilled.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR. 115-140 days, 5 to 6 feet tall in dry land areas. 12 to 16 leaves, 2 to 3 feet long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Stalks are dry, pithy, and slightly acid. Grain is white and makes good poultry food.

CHEYENNE or SWEET STALK KAFIR is another dual-purpose crop for the south half of eastern Colorado.

HEGARI. 120 days, 4 to 5 feet tall, is a grain sorghum resembling kafir and Atlas sorgo. Under favorable conditions Hegari makes an excellent grain crop and forage that is relished by live stock. Leaves are broad, long and numerous. The stalks fairly sweet and reasonably juicy, containing a much higher saccharine content than milo and kafir. Seeds are chalky white with a brown or reddish-pink undercoat.

HIGHLAND KAFIR is a white seeded dual-purpose crop, producing grain of good feeding value and juicy, leafy, fine-stemmed stalk with narrow leaves.

MILO stalks are stout, pithy, scantily supplied with leaves. Makes poor silage. Grain has high feeding value.

Dwarf Yellow Milo, Beaver, Kalo and Wheatland are the most generally used types.

JOHNSON GRASS, also known as Aleppo Grass, Racehorse Grass, False Guinea Grass, and Evergreen Millet, thrives in the south but will winterkill in the north. In many sections is considered as a pernicious weed.

Prices NOT prepaid (5 lbs. \$1.00) (10 lbs. \$1.50).

SWEET SORGHUMS

The Sweet Sorghums or cane are generally grown for making hay or forage. The stalks contain sweet juices and are very leafy. Sorghum forage has high feeding value. The most successful practice for the production of sorghums (both sweet and grain) on dry land is fall listing followed by light harrowing in the spring, to control weeds before the planting date. The planting should be made in the old lister furrows. This method permits the planting of seed in a warm, moist seedbed and is conducive to a quick start and rapid growth so essential to high yields. The crop is usually mowed when the plants are just coming into head. Sorghum seeds are particularly susceptible to destruction by soil organisms known as fungi. An excellent insurance against poor stands from this cause is to treat the seed with a mycicide dust compound, which will also control smut. For information see page 71.

Plant 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated land; when drilled or broadcast 50 to 60 pounds are required.

ATLAS SORGO is a large, long-season forage sorghum developed at the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station. It is drought-resistant. Produces big yields under favorable conditions and is similar to Kansas Orange in growth habit. In Colorado it matures only in our southeastern section, including Cheyenne, Kiowa and other counties in that vicinity. It may produce a good tonnage of immature feed further north. It is a sweet sorghum, very leafy, and is used to considerable extent in Kansas for the production of silage.

BLACK AMBER CANE, 80 to 100 days, is the best known Sorgo and in many sections is the favorite because it is the earliest.

IMPROVED COES SORGO is a white seeded dual-purpose crop recommended by the Akron Experiment Station. It produces juicy, slightly sweet, leafy, very fine-stemmed stalk.

LEOTI RED produces a semi-compact red-dish head which drops slightly at the tip when ripe, and produces a juicy, sweet leafy stalk. Matures at about the average fall frost date when planted June 1st to June 6th.

ORANGE CANE, 100 to 110 days, produces more fodder than black or red and has higher sugar content. There are two varieties in common use—Red Orange and Sourless Orange.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE, 115 to 125 days; also called Redhead, is very popular in the south and southwest, very leafy, sweet, and has high feeding value. Seeds shell off clean like grain sorghums.

TEXAS RIBBON CANE, GOOSENECK, HONEY DRIP and SUGAR DRIP are large, leafy, sweet varieties, adapted to the production of syrup and forage. Because of their size they produce heavy yields of forage when the season is long enough for them to mature.

REGISTERED ALFALFA SEED

The named varieties of Alfalfa seed such as Grimm, Baltic, Hardistan, Ladak and Cossack, are obtainable under State Registration. In Colorado the letter "R" preceding the registration number signifies registered seed of Blue Tag grade (grade 1). The letter "C" preceding the registration number signifies seed of White Tag grade (grade 2). Those who wish to grow a crop of seed for registration must plant Blue Tag seed.

GRIMM ALFALFA. Years of natural selection under Colorado's severe climatic conditions have resulted in a superior strain of Grimm Alfalfa. Colorado Registered Grimm is not only winter-hardy, but is also a high producer of good quality hay. In comparative yield tests on the experiment station at Fort Collins, it has out-yielded all tested strains of Common Alfalfa from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ton per acre. Its genuineness can be determined by the official tag on each bag of seed that is offered as registered stock.

COLORADO or MEEKER BALTIC ALFALFA. This is a variegated alfalfa, the seed of which is produced only on dry land in the vicinity of Craig and Meeker, Colorado. For 20 years this strain has been subjected to the very severe climatic conditions of that region with the result that natural selection has developed a variety known for hardiness and yield.

COSSACK ALFALFA was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture into this country in 1907 from Russia. The flowers show a higher percentage of variegation than Grimm and experiments show that it compares favorably with Grimm but is not considered to be superior.

LADAK ALFALFA is a new wilt-resistant variety. It is slow to start in the spring, but grows fast as the season advances. The Experiment Station finds it yields as well as Common Alfalfa and produces more hay the first cutting than other varieties.

HARDISTAN ALFALFA is the only variety that can be depended upon to live more than 2 years where soil is infected with bacterial wilt.

Alfalfa and Brome Grass

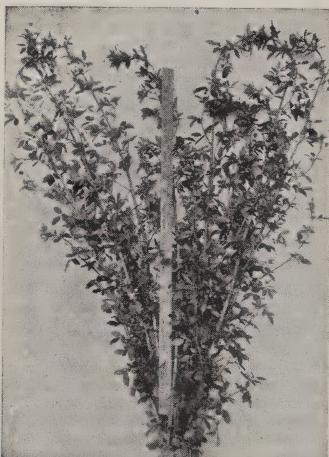
A mixture of Alfalfa and Brome Grass will make an excellent hay crop and they do well together. If pastured the danger of bloating is reduced by the Brome Grass.

NON-REGISTERED GRIMM, COSSACK, BALTIC AND LADAK

It is possible to secure seed of the variegated, or named, varieties of Alfalfa Seed (such as Grimm, Baltic, Cossack and Ladak) that has not been registered by State Seed Registration Service or Crop Improvement Associations.

When the records are clear and reliable as to variety such seed

There is no forage crop cultivated in the United States that is utilized successfully in so many ways as Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*). It is more nearly a perfect forage than any other crop grown in this country. The name "Alfalfa" is of Arabic origin and is translated to mean "the best fodder." The leading commercial varieties of Alfalfa in the United States are Common, Grimm, Baltic, Cossack, Ladak, and Peruvian. "Gold Seal" Alfalfa Booklet Free on request. For prices on Alfalfa Seed see Quantity Field Seed Price List. Samples with purity and germination tests and origin furnished on request.



Alfalfa



NORTHERN GROWN HARDY ALFALFA

Alfalfa seed produced in northern areas from hardy plants injured to severe conditions, is especially adapted for planting in the Rocky Mountain area. This year conditions were favorable for good yields of seed in northern Wyoming and in Montana. We have several carloads of bright, plump seed from these districts. Such seed is accepted as adapted for planting everywhere. It would be advisable to order early.

COMMON ALFALFA

Common Alfalfa is the name applied to the purple flowered, smooth strains of alfalfa. We can usually supply seed of Common Alfalfa strains raised in Colorado, Utah, Kansas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana; from northern latitudes, high altitudes and dry lands, in some one or all of the following grades.

GOLD SEAL GRADE. High grade seed, perfect color, high purity and good germination, packed in 100-pound branded bags, sealed.

GOLD BEE GRADE. Under this brand we pack seed 98.50 per cent pure or over, not quite as bright, plump, or pure as our Gold Seal brand but the buyer will get good value for his money. This is put up in 100-pound branded bags.

CHOICE GRADE. This is a grade of seed that cannot be worked into any of the highest grades. It contains more inert matter and foreign seeds and as a consequence must be sold at a lower price. However, a larger quantity of seed per acre is required.

ARGENTINE. We have been importing alfalfa seed from the Rio Negro District of Southern Argentina. This seed is familiar to all planters, being stained orange-red to designate its origin. It is not considered by agronomists to be generally adapted for planting in the United States but many planters have had good results. The altitude where the seed is produced is probably about 700 feet.

INCREASE ALFALFA YIELDS

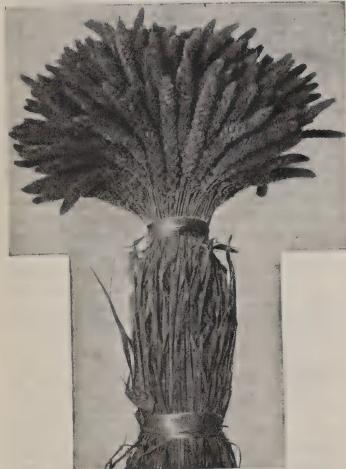
Alfalfa yields have been increased as much as 33 per cent by the use of Superphosphate. Alfalfa is a soil builder, adding nitrogen and humus to the soil and makes good use of soluble phosphates. This is not supplied by the plant, when lacking in the soil must be supplied. When available or supplied the alfalfa plants are enabled to forge ahead of and smother grasses and weeds, producing hay of superior quality and greater tonnage.

will be offered as Grimm Type Alfalfa Seed, non-registered; Bainbridge type Alfalfa Seed, non-registered; etc. These will all be of origins recognized as adapted by the Soil Conservation Administration. Such seed will cost much less than registered seed, slightly more than common and will be priced according to its analytical value.

Millets and Clovers for Western Dry Lands

MILLETS

The many varieties of Millets serve well for hay, forage, and grain crops. They afford a quick, luxuriant crop of hay of good feeding value without cultivation. On account of their quick luxuriant growth, they aid in checking weeds and are of value for this purpose on irrigated lands. As millets can be planted late in July, they are used extensively for emergency crops. As a smut preventive soak millet seed in formaldehyde solution for two hours, using one pint of formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Copper Carbonate is also effective. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart.



Millet

HOG MILLET is the Proso or Common Millet of the old world. It is also known as Broom Corn Millet, Manitoba and Dakota Millet. When forage or hay is desired the crop should be cut early. The seed has a slightly higher feeding value than oats and is used extensively in mixed feeds. Of the Hog Millets, Red Turgai, Early Fortune and Yellow Manitoba are the best adapted varieties.

BIG GERMAN MILLET has long heads crowded full with myriad seeds; small stems, luscious and highly palatable, clustered thick with fine narrow leaves. This is a very valuable variety for hay and forage, for general feeding, for milk production.

WHITE WONDER MILLET is early and productive. Heads are from 8 to 18 inches long. The foliage is heavy; the leaves broad but the fodder cures readily. The seed contains a low percentage of fiber, is therefore very fattening and makes good feed.

SIBERIAN or RED RUSSIAN MILLET is a very fine, early, extremely hardy, drought-resistant variety. Produces big. Forage is quite palatable. Seed has high feeding value.

Prices: Millets will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

WESTERN CLOVER SEED

STRAWBERRY CLOVER (*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a most important crop for converting seepy, alkaline soils into income-producing pasture. It is one of the best pasture plants for the conditions under which it thrives but is not a hay plant. It is a perennial and may be propagated from seed or by its creeping stems or runners. Grows very dense, spreads rapidly and tends to crowd out all other forms of vegetation. Strawberry Clover likes "wet feet." It has been found making good growth with most of the vegetative parts submerged in water. Rate of seeding varies from two to six pounds per acre.
Price: (lb. \$1.15).

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*) is sown at rate of 15 pounds per acre and may be seeded any time from April to October. Makes good hay and pasture and is adapted for planting with numerous grasses when either hay or pasture is desired.
Prices: (lb. 25c) (10 lbs. \$2.00).

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER is especially valuable for light sandy soil for fertilizing purposes. It grows more luxuriously than Medium Red in the same length of time but only affords one cutting. It does make excellent grazing and good hay if cut when young, but if left too long it then becomes thick and woody. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre.
Prices: (lb. 25c) (10 lbs. \$2.00).

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*) is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay, being planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain regions at high altitude, where alfalfa winterkills. The stems are thin, bearing a thick growth of leaves. It is a valuable forage crop sown alone or with timothy.
Prices: (lb. 30c) (10 lbs. \$2.50).

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). Like White Blossom Sweet Clover this will grow on almost any kind of soil. It is semi-dwarf in habit, very drought-resistant, and is very desirable for forage, hay, and pasture. *Melilotus officinalis* is a biennial. It should not be confused with annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover.
Prices: (lb. 15c) (10 lbs. \$1.25).

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*), also known as Bokhara Clover. It is a hardy biennial plant that will grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. Withstands extreme heat and cold, is quite drought-resistant, and will tolerate alkali. White Blossom Sweet Clover has value as a forage crop and hay crop and is very efficient as a soilage crop, and should be given consideration in crop rotations.
Prices: (lb. 15c) (10 lbs. \$1.25).

LADINO CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens Latum*) is a giant white variety—a perennial of the creeping type and is not badly affected by freezing and thawing. It has good carrying capacity and is therefore desirable for pasture, doing well in mixtures with tall growing grasses. The seed is small and must be planted shallow in a firm seed bed and may be sown either in the spring or fall. The growing season seems to be nine months. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is considered hardy up to 5,200 feet. Four to six pounds per acre is generally sufficient.
Price: (lb. \$1.25).



Mammoth Red Clover

Pasture and Hay Grasses

Adapted for
Western Planting

Prices on Field Grasses Will Be Given in Special Field Seed Price List.

GRASSES do more towards conserving soils than any other crop because they tend to bind the soil and remove very little fertility. Grasses suitable for soil conservation work are indicated by SC1, SC2, SC3 in order of preference.

BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*) is also known as Hungarian brome, smooth brome, awnless brome, Russian brome, and Austrian brome. It is a sod former. Roots penetrate 5 to 6 feet into the soil. This makes it possible for Brome Grass to withstand drought conditions, close grazing, and trampling to a remarkable extent. It resists severe winters and is tolerant of considerable alkali, enduring up to 1 per cent white alkali. It is usually sown in the spring on well prepared land at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay the first year is small, good the second, and best the third. By loosening the soil the yield will be increased. It is palatable. It starts growth early in the spring and remains tender and succulent late in the fall. SC1

BLUE GRAMA GRASS is a grass of the plains and prairies and is undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage grasses of the Great Plains and Southwest. Herbage is eaten closely by all classes of livestock either when green, when made into hay or when cured on the ground. Its chief advantages are its high palatability and high nutrient qualities, both when dry and green. Will stand extreme drought. Thrives at altitudes between 4000 and 8500 feet. SC1

Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50).

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyron Smithii*) or Bluestem, is a long-lived perennial widely adapted. Tolerant of drought and a certain amount of alkali. It grows rather slowly, requiring two to three years from time of planting for seeds to mature. Western Wheat Grass produces excellent forage for grazing and hay. It is palatable. SC1



A Fine Field of Crested Wheat Grass

CRESTED WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron cristatum*) is a long-lived perennial bunch grass, closely related botanically to Slender Wheatgrass and Western Wheatgrass. The stems are fine and leaves medium abundant. It has the ability to grow at low temperatures and starts growing earlier than most grasses; also it continues to grow later in the fall. It is well adapted to the northern Great Plains, and is suitable for hay and pasture. SC2

TALL SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron tenerum*) is also called Western Wheatgrass, Western Ryegrass and McIver's Ryegrass. It grows in tall erect bunches which sometimes cover a space one foot in diameter. It is perennial and very resistant to both drought and cold. Has ability to grow in alkali land and is very palatable and nutritious to cattle and horses. The ordinary yield of hay is 1½ to 2 tons per acre. It may be sown alone or in pasture mixtures and is well adapted for planting in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Idaho. SC2

MEADOW FESCUE, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*) is one of the most used grasses for hay and for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in low valleys rich in organic matter, and does not thrive on warm dry land. It reaches its full development the second and third years. It grows quickly after being mown. The forage, either green or dried, is much relished by cattle and is very nourishing. It can be recommended for lawns where Kentucky Blue Grass would fail. Sown in the lawn, use 2 pounds to 100 square feet. Meadow Fescue has been called *Festuca Elatior*, *Herbi Pratet*, or Tasmanian blue grass. SC2

REDTOP GRASS (*Agrostis Alba*) is commonly used in all the cooler parts of the United States for hay, meadows, pastures and lawns.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) is a very early and valuable grass for pasture and hay and affords more than one cutting per season. However, when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will withstand some drought and is hardy. Well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. It grows in tufts and is satisfactory for sowing with red clover and alfalfa. SC3

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). Timothy is the most popular grass for hay and pasture purposes. It is easy to sow; does not require much seed per acre; starts growing quickly. It has a high feeding value when cut at the proper time. The average yield of timothy is 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It is not a dry land crop.

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY mixed make a hay crop much richer in feeding value than timothy alone. Timothy ranks high as a hay and pasture grass but its value is enhanced when alsike is mixed with it. Alsike is one of the best clovers for hay; it is fine and very leafy.

MIXTURE FOR ALKALINE LANDS. Experiments conducted under supervision of the Department of Botany of the Colorado Agricultural College have shown that the following mixture gives fine results on lands infested with alkali:

	Pounds
Yellow Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)	5
S slender Wheat Grass or Western Grass (<i>Agropyrum tenerum</i>)	5
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	6
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	6
Red Top	4

MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. The Colorado College recommends the following ratio for a well-balanced permanent pasture mixture and gives these quantities as the proper amounts to sow per acre, reseeding the clover every two years.

	Pounds
Orchard Grass	15
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	15
Meadow Fescue	10
Timothy	6
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	4



Western Wheat Grass

Our Grass Seeds Produce Beautiful Lawns

LAWN SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) is the most desirable grass for a beautiful lawn. The leaves are narrow and deep green in color. It forms a close turf, is slightly creeping and quite hardy. It is recommended alone or in mixtures for lawn purposes. Obtainable in branded bags. SC2

Prices: (lb. 35c) (3 lbs. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$1.50) (25 lbs. \$6.25).

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). This is a small, close growing, dwarf clover, used extensively in making lawns. It is a rapid grower of spreading habits and can be cut very close to the ground without injury to the plant. It starts regrowing at once after cutting. Very useful in lawn mixtures.

Prices: (lb. 95c) (5 lbs. \$4.50) (10 lbs. \$8.75).

GOLD SEAL LAWN MIXTURE is an efficient mixture of the pure and clean seeds. It contains only high grade grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable and lasting lawn. It germinates quickly, roots deeply, withstands extreme heat and severe cold. Makes a beautiful, rich green lawn. Obtainable in branded bags.

Prices: (lb. 45c) (3 lbs. \$1.20) (5 lbs. \$1.75) (25 lbs. \$7.25).

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*) is a southern grass with dwarf habits, long creeping stems rooting at the joints that cover the ground with a matting of fine turf. Not suited for northern latitudes.

Prices: (lb. 45c) (10 lbs. \$3.50).

REDDTOP (*Agrostis palustris* or *Agrostis alba*) belongs to the bent family. It grows rapidly and often thrives where Blue Grass fails. It does not compete with Blue Grass but supplements it; thriving in lime-poor and wet soils where Blue Grass is not at its best. It is useful in restraining the growth of weeds and is used in mixtures.

Prices: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.15).

POA TRIVIRIA is rough-stalked meadow grass, sometimes called Bird Grass. It is very similar to Kentucky Blue Grass. Leaves are apple green in color. It spreads by stolons or creeping branches on the surface of the ground. It is adapted for sowing in shady and cool, moist places.

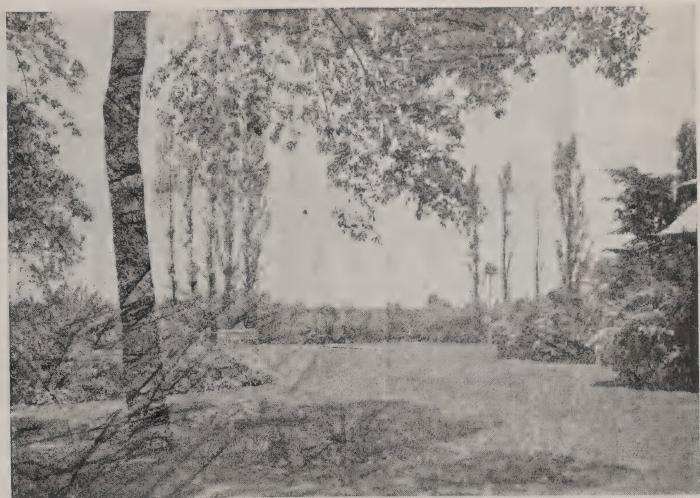
Prices: (lb. 95c) (3 lbs. \$2.70) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS. Fairway Strain Crested Wheat Grass has finer and more leaves than the regular strain and can be used under dry land conditions as well as where more moisture is available. It can be used to fine advantage in lawns, fairways, school yards, parks, farm lawns and makes a dense turf and fine appearing lawn. Sow one pound to 100 square feet.

Price: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.15).

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS is a quick growing annual, which does not have root-stalks nor stolons and does not form a compact sod. It affords a quick covering and is helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (10 lbs. \$1.35).



Ask Us to Tell You How to Have a Lawn Like This

BENT GRASSES

Bent grasses are used extensively for golf greens on account of the heavy mass of thick-leaved grass which they produce. This growth materially aids in choking out weeds. They do not always give the same degree of satisfaction on lawns because private lawns do not always get sufficient and proper care.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis stolonifera compacta*) has a very pleasing green color with blades of fine texture. It produces stolons or creeping runners lightly above and heavily below the surface. It is produced on dry hill lands and not on moist lowlands and is therefore capable of withstanding dry conditions. It is a good grass for lawns as well as golf greens. Prices: (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.95).

HIGHLAND BENT is a type of Colonial Creeping Bent grown in the uplands of Oregon. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower and will withstand more dry weather than other strains of Bent Grasses.

Prices: (lb. \$1.25) (5 lbs. \$6.00).

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) is produced along the sea coast in Oregon in the low swampy lands. Is known as Coos County Bent, Cocos Bent, and Coos Bent. Is fine leaved, bright green in color, and creeps both below and above the ground. It requires frequent cutting.

Prices: (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.95).

FESCUE GRASSES

These grasses have narrow, wiry leaves and grow more or less bunchy.

CHEWING FESCUE is New Zealand Fescue. It has a very fine blade and is a beautiful and lasting green. It is used for fairways on sandy soils.

Prices: (lb. 80c) (3 lbs. \$2.25) (5 lbs. \$3.75) (10 lbs. \$7.00).

RED FESCUE. Genuine Red Fescue is creeping. It is a suitable grass for lawns and very desirable for putting greens.

Prices: (lb. \$1.00) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

PLANTS NEED FOOD

To flourish, all growing things need food elements from the soil. Commercial fertilizers (see page 74) supply

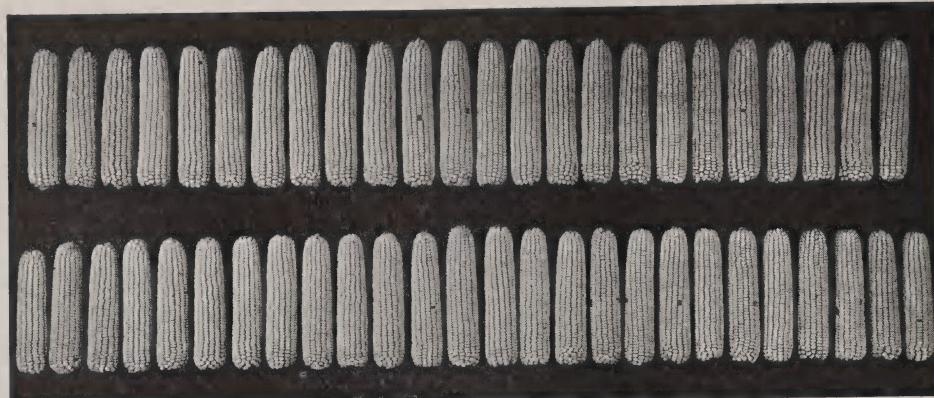
this need quickly. They are economical, easy to apply, have no odor and are sanitary. Their intelligent use will make grass strong enough to resist extreme weather, thick enough to help choke out weeds.

PEAT MOSS

A granulated fibrous material useful as a mulch and soil rejuvenator. Tends to loosen hard soil, holds moisture, odorless and has no plant food value. Further information and prices on page 74.



Plant Western Seed Co's Tru-Krost Hybrid Corn



Typical Display of TRU-KROST HYBRIDS

WHAT YOU SHOULD PLANT ADAPTED HYBRID SEED CORN!

WHAT IS HYBRID CORN?

Hybrid Corn is not just another variety, it is the result of crossing or combining two or more self-fertilized or inbred lines. It is not made by merely crossing one variety with another.

ADVANTAGES OF HYBRID CORN

Larger Yields of Both Grain and Fodder: 10 to 20 bushels more CORN and 50 per cent greater tonnage of ensilage per acre have been obtained. Results are conclusive from proven data compiled after years of careful and exhaustive research by various State Experiment Stations, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Uniform growth and maturity of the better HYBRID strains are largely responsible for the increase in yields. There are practically no nubbins and very few barren plants. Uniformity of stalk height combined with evenness of ear ripening, and practically identical position of ears on the stalks materially lightens the husking operation.

Resistance to Lodging. Hybrids stand up where open-pollinated corn would lodge. This persistent, upright growth due to greater strength in both root and stalk permits the use of corn pickers through late Fall. The partially green fodder can be more readily used for feed.

TRU-KROST HYBRIDS HAVE BEEN IN GENERAL USE IN COLORADO FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS, AND HAVE PROVED THEIR VALUE UNDER LOCAL CONDITIONS.

The grading of the seed has been further improved for more accurate planting. Our germination tests are all better than 95 per cent. All Tru-Krost Hybrid Seed Corn is treated with Semesan Jr. to provide greater resistance to the common corn diseases and against rotting in cold wet ground.

PLANT ONLY ADAPTED HYBRIDS

TRU-KROST B17—(90-95 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid Corn is 5 to 7 days earlier than Standard strains of Minnesota 13. It is recommended for the higher elevations in northern Colorado and Wyoming and for late planting in more favored sections. Very uniform in appearance, stiff stalked with deep disease-resistant root system.

TRU-KROST 170—(100 day maturity)

This, in our opinion, is the outstanding true 100 day Hybrid on the market today. It is adapted to any section where Minnesota 13, open pollinated corn, has been grown successfully. Outstanding inbred lines out of old Minnesota 13 form the major part of its makeup. In yield of both grain and fodder it has surpassed anything we have tested in its maturity and many of the varieties running from 5 to 10 days later. Produces large yellow ears of high feeding quality and very leafy, erect, stiff stalks that are very resistant to disease and lodging. We particularly recommend this strain for most sections of Northern Colorado, including Denver area, and Southern Wyoming.

TRU-KROST MINHYBRID 301—(105 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid originally developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station was perhaps the first Hybrid to receive general acceptance in Northern Colorado. It is still favored by many farmers in this section for its ability to yield under adverse conditions. Recommended for early planting in Denver area, Fort

Resistance to Disease. Hybrids are decidedly more resistant to smut and root, stalk and ear-rot diseases than open-pollinated varieties.

Resistance to Drought. The more unfavorable the growing conditions, the more striking is the advantage of hybrids. Under these conditions the greater vigor and vitality of hybrids become more apparent.

During extreme heat and drought, the deep and extensive roots make hybrids drought resisting. This immense root system provides a more than adequate anchor during heavy wind storms, keeping hybrid corn upright where open-pollinated corn would be flattened.

The drought resistance of hybrids, and consequent yields, far in excess of open-pollinated varieties was clearly demonstrated in the dry season of 1934, 1936 and 1937.

Better Feeding Value. If adapted strains of the better hybrids are grown, the soft corn problem is solved. With the elimination of soft corn and subsequent spoilage, the increased value of Hybrid strains from a feeding standpoint becomes apparent.

Collins and similar, and late planting in Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

TRU-KROST MINHYBRID NO. 403—(107 day maturity)

This Hybrid is another introduction of the Minnesota Experiment Station and has shown up well in the Colorado state trials. It has proved popular with farmers generally throughout Northern Colorado because of the high tonnage of fodder it produces together with substantial yield of yellow corn of good feeding and market quality. Recommended for early to regular planting in Denver area, Fort Collins, northern New Mexico and late planting in Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

TRU-KROST NO. C53—(107 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid which represents our plant breeder's improvement on old Minhybrid 301 is perhaps two or three days later, stiffer stalked and somewhat leafier than 301 and in our own trials have shown yield advantages of five bushels or more to the acre. Recommended for early to regular planting in Denver area and Fort Collins.

TRU-KROST NO. D56—(107 day maturity)

This all-yellow Hybrid has done especially well in the West for both husking and fodder purposes and in territories where corn a few days later than Minnesota 13 can be grown successfully. Produces large rough type yellow ears on stiff disease-resistant stalks. Recommended for early to regular planting in

Open-Pollinated Corn—Pop Corn

HYBRIDS (Continued)

Denver area, Fort Collins, northern New Mexico and late planting in northeastern and southeastern Colorado.

TRU-KROST WISCONSIN NO. 570 and NO. 606—(Both 110 day maturity)

Both these numbers are introductions of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and typical of the Wisconsin Hybrids. They are unusually trim in appearance, very stiff stalked and deep rooted. These are the first Wisconsin Hybrids to be accepted by the Colorado State College at Fort Collins as being adapted to this section. Recommended for Denver area for regular planting and early planting in northern New Mexico. Late planting in Colorado in Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

TRU-KROST WISCONSIN NO. 625—(115 day maturity)

This Hybrid has been grown principally for the quality and volume of total tonnage it produces for rough feed. In the Julesburg area this past year this number showed decided advantages over other Hybrids in fields planted about June 1st. Recommended for late planting in northeastern and southeastern areas in Colorado.

TRU-KROST WISCONSIN NO. 680—(120 day maturity)

A very consistent grain yielder and is recommended for the lower altitudes in southeastern Colorado: Las Animas, La Junta and Ordway for early planting. Also Julesburg, Yuma and Wray Districts.

OPEN-POLLINATED

COLORADO NO. 13 is the name given to a high yielding yellow dent corn which originated from strains of Minnesota No. 13. This corn is well adapted to regions of the state at elevations between 4,800 and 6,000 feet. It is the product of many years of careful selection. 90 to 100 days.

MINNESOTA NO. 13 corn is a well known yellow dent corn well adapted to elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. 90 to 100 days. The ears set about 4 feet from the ground and average 7 to 10 inches long. The kernels are wedge-shaped and of a bright, rich yellow color.

REID'S YELLOW DENT is a selected strain of the well known Reid's Corn. This variety is standard for southeastern Colorado, the Arkansas and Grand Valleys. 100 to 110 days.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT is by no means a fixed type of corn. Sometimes the grains resemble Minnesota No. 13 and sometimes are more like Pride of the North, or whiter, resembling Swadley. This corn variety, however, is thoroughly acclimated, matures early, yields well and withstands drought very satisfactorily. 90 days.

LOGAN COUNTY WHITE CORN is a high yielder the same as White Dent Corn. Is well adapted to northern and eastern Colorado. 90 to 100 days.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN is a hard flint corn well adapted for cool climates, short seasons and dry lands. Ears are of medium size; kernels are white, smooth, shallow, rounded and flinty. 85 to 90 days.

NORTHWESTERN RED DENT is a short season corn maturing in 90 to 95 days, making it desirable for sections where the time between late and early frosts is short. It is dented and the corn would be satisfactory for grain feeding. Stalks grow 5 to 7 feet high and are very thin and leafy.



GEHU FLINT is a yellow dwarf, flint corn growing 4 to 6 feet high. It matures in 80 to 90 days. It is not a husking corn as the ears set close to the ground, but this makes it very desirable for early hogging down. It is the earliest yellow corn and its particular use is for short seasons and dry land planting.

SQUAW CORN is a mixture of various sorts once grown by North Dakota Indians. It is often called Blue Squaw. It is early, maturing in 90 days. The ears are small; kernels are shallow, rounded, smooth and flinty; yields well. It is selected for sections where the growing season is short where grain is required.

CALICO is a medium early, mixed dent corn maturing in 100 days. Kernels are variegated, being speckled or mottled red, white and yellow. The stalks are leafy; the ears are carried high. Calico corn has a high protein content making it a very efficient feed.

HARTNER'S RAINBOW FLINT is an early maturing corn for dry lands and short seasons. It is a flint, resembling White Australian in habit and size of kernels. The grains are variegated and highly colored. It is adapted for short seasons, dry lands, big yields. 90 days.

IOWA SILVER MINE is a white dent corn maturing in 100 to 110 days. Is often referred to as "The National Corn." The cob is small and white. The kernels are deep, white, and rather smooth, dented but not huckle crowned. It has a deep root system which enables it to withstand drought and adverse conditions exceedingly well.

IOWA GOLD MINE is a yellow dent ensilage corn maturing in 110 days. Resembles Improved Leaming very much.

IMPROVED LEAMING is a yellow dent corn and a general favorite with stockmen and dairymen for ensilage purposes. Matures in 100 to 110 days. The large, leafy stalks make an immense tonnage of fodder or silage. Ears are large. Averages 20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are deep wedge-shaped, closely set and have a rich, yellow color.

RED COB ENSILAGE is a pure white dent corn with a red cob. It matures in 110 to 115 days. Ears are large and the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high with many broad, succulent leaves, producing an immense tonnage of excellent quality silage. Red Cob Ensilage is well adapted for silage purposes.

Prices on field corn in small quantities not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 50c) (10 lbs. 75c).

Field corn in quantities of 100 pounds or over will be priced on our Special Quantity Field Seed List. Prices on Registered Corn Furnished on Request.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN is also known as Argentine and has become a great favorite. It produces large yellow grains on large ears. Pops quickly, giving large yellow kernels having a color of buttered corn. Is very crisp and leaves no hard core.

LARGE SPANISH POP CORN is a large grained, flinty corn. The seed is rounded and smooth. In its growth and habits Spanish Pop Corn resembles the common varieties of flint corns. It is quite a favorite for popping.

BABY RICE POP CORN is also known as Baby or Hulless, Japanese Rice, Japanese Hulless. It is a dwarf growing, heavy yielding variety, and makes the choicest pop corn due to its fine flavor and the absence of hull or shell. Prices on pop corn prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 75c).

Small Grains - Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye

SEED WHEAT

MARQUIS WHEAT is the standard, hard, red, spring wheat for irrigated sections of the West. It is early maturing and high yielding. Is beardless, short, stiff-strawed. We will be able to supply both registered and non-registered seed.

KOMAR WHEAT is the name given to a bearded hard red spring wheat, produced by crossing Kota and Marquis at the North Dakota Experiment Station. After experimental trials at the Fort Collins and Fort Lewis stations under irrigation and at the U. S. Dryland Station near Akron, this variety has been released as standard for Colorado on both irrigated and non-irrigated land.

CERES WHEAT. A hard, red, bearded spring wheat developed for dry-land planting but yields well under irrigation.

MACARONI or DURUM WHEAT. This variety grows very strong and is usually a heavy yielder. It is grown where other varieties do not mature or thrive. The straw makes excellent fodder. Has a very hard kernel and is known as a glue wheat, and is bearded.

THATCHER WHEAT. A new beardless, hard red spring wheat that yields at the Fort Collins Station about the same as Komar. It is adapted to irrigated conditions only and may replace Komar in this area.

TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. A standard red bearded wheat with a strong straw. It is early ripening. Kernels are large, red, and hard. It is in good demand by millers.

Prices on Seed Wheat will be given on our Quantity Field Seed Price List.

SEED TREATMENT

BUNT or STINKING SMUT IN WHEAT: Dust seed grain with Copper Carbonate, 2 to 4 ounces to the bushel, or Copper Carb, using 4 to 6 oz. per bushel. Mix in a barrel mixer so that all grains are covered with the dust. Treatment can be made at any time and grain can be stored without injury.

FLAX may be grown with good success in the West. It matures quickly and may be planted as late as the middle of June and make a matured crop. Takes very little fertility and moisture from the soil and yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. May be used with success as a nurse crop for clovers and grasses, and is the most desirable crop to follow on native sod. Formaldehyde will destroy wilt germs and the seed should be treated before planting.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

BUCKWHEAT does best where the climate is moist and cool, but it is sensitive to cold. It is a short season, early-maturing crop. It can be sown quite late. It is a good crop for poor, thin land, and does well on acid soils. It is used as a soilage crop.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.



SEED BARLEY

BALD or NEPAL BARLEY. An early variety that withstands drought remarkably well and oftentimes surviving when wheat fails. It has no beard and shells off its hulls the same as wheat. A very desirable crop for green feed or hay or for grain.

CLUB MARIOUT BARLEY. A six-row, rough awned, hulled, early barley; particularly adapted to eastern Colorado non-irrigated plains section. Will yield one-third more than Trebi in its region of adaptation, and 70 per cent of Trebi under irrigation. Could be used to advantage on irrigated land with early water where only one irrigation is available.

COLSESS. A hooded or beardless six-row, hulled barley with very stiff straw. Adapted to the mountain irrigated areas and cooler sections of the state. It is popular when used as a nurse crop.

FLYNN. A six-row, smooth awned barley yielding about the same as Club Mariout. The smooth awned or thinner hull has increased its popularity in the plains area and in other non-irrigated sections of the state.

LICO. A new smooth awned, six-row barley, with stiff straw originated by a cross at the Colorado Experiment Station.

TREBI. Six-row, bearded, hulled barley with large, bluish kernels, and comparatively weak straw. The standard for irrigated sections of the state.

Prices on Seed Barley will be given on our Quantity Field Seed Price List.

SEED TREATMENT

SMUT IN BARLEY: For Stripe and Covered Smut add 1 pint Formaldehyde to 30 gallons water (not heated). Soak seed for three hours.

For **COVERED SMUT** on HULLESS BARLEY, dust with Copper Carbonate, 2 to 4 ozs. to bushel of grain.

SEED RYE

SPRING RYE is an excellent soiler and can be produced on poor, worn out land under dry conditions where other grains would fail. It is useful as a cleaning crop for the purpose of eradicating wild oats. Makes early pasture and may be cut and cured for hay. When sown with vetch its value for pasture and hay is greatly enhanced.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

WINTER or FALL RYE serves a very useful purpose for pasture and hay. May be sown in the spring and summer as well as in the fall. When Winter Rye is sown after frost it goes into the following season before maturing, thus making it a biennial.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

SPELTZ or SPRING EMMER resembles barley and wheat. Is of rapid growth and ripens early. Withstands more drought and unfavorable soil and weather conditions than most grains. It is a very efficient and desirable feed.

Prices on Quantity Field Seed List.

Peanuts, Field Beans and Peas, Mangels

PEANUTS can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds, but thrive best on light sandy soil. The vines are valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. One acre will produce from 1 to 8 tons of vines. As nuts are relished by nearly everyone, it might be quite a happy experience to grow at least a small plot for home consumption. We will be able to supply Improved Large Virginias and also Spanish varieties.

Prices: (lge. pkg. 10c) (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.35).



Field of Soybeans

SOYBEANS are annual legumes widely adapted to various soils and not difficult to grow, are excellent as a summer catch crop and splendid soil builders. Soybean hay is one of the best roughages, and when mixed with corn they make splendid ensilage. When harvested for seed, they should not be cut until pods are fully matured and the beans hard. They may be harvested by binder or combine. Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre depending on the size of seed, method of seeding, use of crop, and soil conditions. Soil should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 90c).

LITTLE NAVY, MICHIGAN ROBUST or PEA BEANS. The best known white bean in the world. They can be produced in the West, making good yield.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 65c) (10 lbs. 95c).

GREAT NORTHERN, also called Large White Marrowfat, White Mexican, White Kidney, and Western White Wonder. Resemble the Pinto in size and shape. Are in great demand for winter use, and will give satisfaction on either dry or irrigated land.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (5 lbs. 40c) (10 lbs. 75c).

PINTO or MEXICAN BEANS are the leading commercial beans of the West. Pinto Beans will grow on dry land, yielding as high as 1,100 pounds per acre. Are easy to grow and require little attention. There is now an established demand from eastern and southern markets.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (5 lbs. 40c) (10 lbs. 75c)

Soybeans and Field Beans in 100-pound quantities and over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

FRENCH GRAY PEAS. The highest grain yielding field pea at the Fort Lewis Station. The seed is medium sized, gray, spotted with purple. It is adapted to cooler sections of Colorado and shows a particular advantage in northeastern Colorado as a companion or nurse crop for alfalfa.

COLORADO STOCK or SAN LUIS VALLEY FIELD PEAS are valuable for their grain and straw. They provide good forage and hay and are valuable as a soilage crop.

They are also excellent as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. When sown for seed about 80 pounds per acre is necessary, but for hay may be sown at the rate of 100 pounds per acre and as late as July.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 50c)

COWS PEAS are very useful for hay, fodder, and soilage crops. They produce a long vine, usually 6 feet long, making a large yield of both hay and peas. We offer the early maturing varieties for planting in the West. These varieties are Whip-poor-will and New Era.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (5 lbs. 85c)

SOUTHERN BLACK-EYED PEAS resemble beans in shape, make a large vine growth and are an excellent soil improver. The peas make a most desirable and healthful table dish and are in great demand during the winter. They are also used green during the summer.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 65c)

See Special Field Seed List for prices on larger quantities of Peas.



Danish Sludstrup

MANGELS

THE MANGEL WURZEL, also called Mangels, Stock Beet, Cattle Beet, and Field Beet, may be grown in almost any soil, but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long varieties. When well grown the roots give an immense yield of very valuable food for stock. Plant early in spring in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and about ½ inch apart in the row, covering with about 1½ inches of fine soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about 3 inches high begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand about 10 inches apart.

Prices: (lb. 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.70) (10 lbs. \$6.50).

GOLDEN TANKARD. 90 days. A rapidly maturing Mangel adapted to shallow land, although doing well on every soil. Tankard shaped. Roots large; thick-oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground. Flesh golden yellow zoned white and very sweet.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. Long reddish yellow; grows well above ground and is easy to pull. Flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Its uniform growth of large, well-shaped beets rich in saccharine, its record for producing rich milk and sweet butter, has made it the popular beet. Heavy yielder.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. 110 days. The largest and most productive Mangel. Often reaches 24 to 30 inches in length, weighing from 25 to 35 pounds. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed, and the flesh is white tinged with rose. Easily harvested, as roots grow one-half out of the ground.

Giant Feeding or HALF SUGAR. 90 days. A very valuable variety for stock feeding on account of its high sugar content. Yields are not so large as from Mangels, but the quality is higher. Roots are long ovoid, easily gathered. The Green Top is grayish white with light bronze green shoulder, flesh white. The Rosy Top is rose colored on the upper part, lower part white, white flesh.

SUGAR BEETS

Do not yield as much tonnage per acre as Mangels, but are of superior quality on account of higher sugar content.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. 80 days. The most popular variety of Sugar Beets. Has long slender root, very rich in sugar content.

Sugar Beet and Mangel seed in 50-lb. quantities and over will be priced on Special Field Price List.

Read About

STRAWBERRY and LADINO CLOVER

Page 63

Insecticides - Fungicides - Disinfectants

Poisons Cannot be Mailed—Prices are Not Prepaid Unless Specified.

POISONS are used against surface chewing or biting insects. They are sprayed on the leaves and remain in the form of a thin film, or coating. Poisons act by being taken into the stomachs of the insects while eating. In this group come Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenite. These are arsenicals and are not recommended for use on products for human consumption after the heads or fruits have been formed on account of the arsenical residue that is left which often causes condemnation by the government.

CONTACT SOLUTIONS are used to combat sucking insects and various kinds of scale. Sucking insects obtain their food by inserting tubes or bristles under the surface and sucking the plant juices. Poisons will not affect them. Contact solutions are designed to act upon these by caustic action, or by clogging up their breathing tubes. In this group come Fish Oil Soap, Dry Lime-Sulphur, Nicotine products, Pyrethrums, and Rotenones.

FUNGICIDES are used to give protection against infection by fungous diseases. They act mainly by preventing the fungus "spores" (which correspond to the seeds of higher plants) from germinating when they alight on protected foliage. Fungicides are preventives and not cures. In this group are Copper Hydro in powdered form, Dry Lime-Sulphur, Blue Vitriol, Formaldehyde.

TOBACCO DUST, finely ground, is a very effective weapon against aphids and lice on plants. Is a splendid fertilizer also and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Keeps dogs away from shrubbery and evergreens.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (100 lbs. \$3.75).



BLACK LEAF 40. Nicotine Sulphate is a contact spray to kill green and woolly aphids, plant lice, red spiders, cabbage aphids, onion thrips. Is very effective for use on Sweet Peas and Roses. It is also very efficient for poultry lice control at any season of the year. Is easily applied and quite economical.

Prices: (oz. 35c) (5 ozs. \$1.00) (lb. \$2.25) (2 lbs. \$3.25) (5 lbs. \$5.85) (10 lbs. \$10.60) (50 lbs. \$40.00).

BLACK LEAF 155. A fine, dry powder, expertly compounded. An effective spray for codling moth and white apple-leaf hopper control. 8 lbs. Black Leaf 155 per 100 gallons water, or 4 to 6 lbs. plus 2 quarts summer oil per 100 gallons. It is compatible with summer oil and neutral sulphur fungicides when combined separately.

Prices: (4 lb. bag 80c) (12 4-lb. bags \$9.48) (48-lb. case bulk \$9.24).

NICOFUME LIQUID may be used for spraying and fumigating. It is a highly refined solution of "free" nicotine, guaranteed to contain fully 40 per cent nicotine. The label contains complete directions.

Prices: (lb. tins \$2.25) (4 lb. tins \$5.75) (8 lb. tins \$10.00).

NICOFUME TOBACCO POWDER is impregnated with a high strength nicotine solution, highly effective, convenient, and economical for fumigating greenhouses to destroy aphids, thrips, etc. The labels contain complete instructions.

Prices: (Pressure fumigator tanks, ½ lb. 45c) (doz. \$4.20) (lb. 70c) (doz. \$7.00).



NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY is a liquid spray. This provides an easy way to kill garden insects and ants. Its deadly pyrethrum content kills a wide range of insects that eat leaves, destroy blossoms, or suck sap. This is non-poisonous to man or animal and will not injure the tenderest blossoms. Simply mix New Ever Green Spray with water and it is ready for use. It is malleable.

Prices: (oz. bottle 35c) (6 oz. can \$1.00) (16 oz. can \$2.15) (gal. can \$12.20).

ACME SPRAY SOAP will keep tree trunks free from insects; destroys the eggs in the crevices. It is effective against lice as well as mealy bugs, and is an efficient spreader to use with other insecticides.

Prices: (lb. can 30c) (5 lb. carton \$1.25) (10 lb. pail \$2.25).

POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Is an effective insecticide for leaf eating insects on tender foliage.

Prices: (lb. canister 30c) (4 lb. bag 60c).



ARSENITE OF ZINC. A quick killing arsenical poison especially adapted for protection against beetles common on such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants. Prices (4 lb. bag 80c ea.).



FLAT FLAKE PARIS GREEN is a strong effective poison for leaf-eating insects. Is not recommended for use on tender foliage.

Prices: (⅓ lb. carton 18c) (lb. 50c) (4 lb. cans \$1.80) (14 lbs. \$5.00).

TRI-OGEN gives complete protection against all plant insects and diseases, stimulates growth.

Prices prepaid: (Small Kit A, makes 16 qts. \$1.50) (Medium Kit B, makes 54 qts. \$4.00) (Large Kit C, makes 32 gal. \$6.00).

WETTABLE SULPHUR. Very finely screened Flour of Sulphur for spraying. It dissolves quickly.

Prices: (lb. 20c) (4 lbs. 50c) (10 lbs. \$1.00) (25 lbs. \$2.00).

POWDERED SULPHUR or Flour of Sulphur, is a good fertilizer and beneficial results will be obtained if a liberal quantity is incorporated in the soil in the garden each spring, or on the lawn. It helps to exterminate cut worms. It is valuable for use on peas, grapevines and orchards when affected by mildew or red spiders. Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (100 lbs. \$2.65).

CUBOR LIQUID SPRAY.

A complete rotenone spray. Low costing—requires only 3 tea-spoonfuls in 1 gallon of water. Ideal for use on flowers, vegetables, shrubs and fruit. Controls many types of sucking and chewing insects by its killing and repellent action. Leaves no poisonous residue.

Prices: (gal. can \$6.25) (qt. can \$1.95) (pt. can \$1.35) (4 ozs. 50c).



CUBOR DUSTS contain soluble and available forms of rotenone-bearing resins which materially raise the killing power by penetrating and dissolving in the natural external and internal moisture of the insect. They are impregnated not merely mixed and are therefore uniform and effective and leave no arsenical residue. Recommended for leaf-eating and sap-sucking insects.

CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) DUST "100" contains 1% rotenone.

Prices: (4 lb. bags 55c) (50 lb. bags \$5.75).

BERAKO PENETRANT ROTENONE.

The complete 2½% rotenone spray with penetrating oils which increase the toxicity of the spray. The rotenone and other toxic ingredients are immediately available for quick killing action. It is prepared primarily for general ground crop work on which arsenical spray residues are problems, and for the control of a great variety of insects. Use at the rate of approximately one to two quarts per hundred gallons per acre.

Prices: (gal. can \$5.50 each) (5 gal. can \$25.50).

BERAKO FRUIT SPRAY.

A concentrated rotenone spray containing not less than 2½% rotenone together with 5% associated toxic resins in readily available form for quick and effective insect killing. For use primarily in the control of aphids, leaf hoppers, codling moth, larvae on apples, cherries and other fruit. It is compatible in non-alkaline complex sprays. Use on crops where arsenical spray residues are a problem at the rate of one to two quarts per hundred gallon.

Prices: (gal. can \$4.75) (5 gal. can \$20.00).

CUBOR DUST GUN contains an effective insecticide and fungicide that kills and repels many chewing and sucking insects and controls such plant diseases as black spot and powdery mildew. Easy to use—no mix, no fuss—just pump to dust. Price: (gun 35c).

Insecticides - Fungicides - Disinfectants

DRY LIME-SULPHUR is used for dormant spraying against scale. Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.45) (12½ lb. bags \$1.60).

NU-GREEN, a Chlorophenol fungicide for use in preventing and controlling "Brown Patch" of lawns and golf greens, used as a liquid treatment. One pound treats 1,000 to 2,500 square feet of turf.

Prices: (3 oz. can 35c) (lb. \$1.45) (5 lb. can \$6.25).



CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) SULPHUR DUST for beans and other vegetables. Use wherever insects and diseases attack vegetables or flowers simultaneously. Rotenone content kills Mexican bean beetles, both adults and larvae, and resistant insects attacking other vegetables. Sulphur content controls such diseases as leaf spot on beans; gives beans a firm and velvety finish. Leaves no poisonous residue. Extremely fine and fluffy.

Prices: (4 lb. bag 60c) (50 lb. bag \$5.75).

COPPER-HYDRO contains 26% metallic copper, twice as much as 13% Bordeaux mixture at much lower cost. Used instead of home-mixed Bordeaux. Especially effective against diseases of potatoes, celery,



beans, tomatoes, and wheat smut. No lime needed. Saves time and labor. Always uniform. Safe to foliage. Mixes well with arsenical or non-arsenical insecticides, sulphur, oil sprays, etc. Stimulates plant growth. Use as a dust or spray.

Price: (4 lb. bag 75c) (100 lbs. \$15.25).

BLUE VITRIOL or SULPHATE OF COPPER is a preventive of smut in grain. It is very effective and probably the cheapest fungicide in use today. One pound Blue Vitriol dissolved in 20 gallons of water is sufficient to treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley for smut. Five pounds of Blue Vitriol and 5 pounds of lime added to 60 gallons of water is effective for celery spray.

Prices: (lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 65c) (10 lbs. \$1.25).

FORMALDEHYDE is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs affecting both animal and plant life. Is successfully employed as a preventive of such fungous diseases as potato scab, onion and grain smuts, musty corn, and other affected seeds damping off of seedlings, club root of roses, etc. The dilution for most purposes is 1 pound, or pint, of formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One pint to 40 gallons of water will treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley, or 40 bushels of oats for smut, or 60 bushels of flax for wilt.

Prices: (lb. can 40c) (6 lbs. \$1.80).

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (Mercuric Chloride) for treatment of seed potatoes to control scab, maggots, and rhizoctonia. Dissolve 4 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate in warm water. Then add to cold water in a wood barrel or vat to the amount of 30 gallons. First lot, treat 1½ hours. Second lot, 1¾ hours. Third lot, 2 hours. Then throw out as the solution is worthless. Is a rank poison and care should be taken in handling it and in its disposition.

Prices: (4 ozs. \$1.25) (lb. \$4.00).

B-K LIQUID. Powerful purifier, deodorant. A germicide, bactericide for farmers, dairymen, poultrymen, milk bottling plants, rabbit feeders. Sterilize all dairy utensils with B-K. It is highly efficient for use around soda fountains, taverns, restaurants. Sterilize glasses, steins, mugs, cups. It removes the menace to public health by killing the germs left around dishes and glasses that might be transmitted by saliva-borne diseases.

Prices: (10 oz. bot. 50c) (qt. bot. 90c) (gal. bot. \$2.00) (5 gal. bot. \$8.50).

B-K KNOX-OUT FLY SPRAY is a high type, odorless, stainless, non-gumming live-stock spray with good lasting or repellent action. It will not taint milk.

Prices: (gal. \$1.20) (5 qts. \$5.40) (Larger containers quoted on request).

CORONA COPPERCARB is used for killing smut spores in wheat. It contains from 18 to 20 per cent Copper Carbonate and is a product specially prepared to give good coverage. The label gives full instructions, and further information will be furnished on request. Having a lower metallic copper content more Coppercarb is required per bushel than is required of the 52-54 per cent Copper Carbonate, but the price is lower. 6 to 8 ounces per bushel is recommended.

Prices: (5 lbs. 90c) (6 5-lb. cartons \$4.75).

COPPER CARBONATE is very efficient for the control of bunt or stinking smut of wheat. Two or 3 ounces of 52-54 per cent Copper Carbonate per bushel of grain is sufficient. The value of Copper Carbonate is determined by its metallic copper content. Copper Carbonate with less metallic copper can be bought for less.

Prices: (5 lbs. \$1.45) (6 5-lb. cartons \$7.25).

B-K POWDER. A new sterilizing and disinfecting product. It is a low-priced stabilized hypochlorite powder, and is especially adapted for the requirements of the larger users of hypochlorite, on account of its greater economy, and for those who do not object to going to the trouble of preparing a stock solution. Small users of hypochlorite will probably find that B-K Liquid, as it eliminates the trouble of preparing a stock solution, is most convenient.

Prices: (small size bot. 9½ ozs. 75c) (large size bot. 1¼ lbs. \$1.50).

B-K INDOOR INSECT SPRAY, a highly refined insecticide for household use. Contains a delicate perfume and will not taint foods nor stain fabrics. Kills flies, moths, ants, mosquitoes, bedbugs, cockroaches and other insects.

Prices: (½ pt. 27c) (pt. 40c) (qt. 65c).



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN, a new low cost grain disinfectant, costing only 1½ to 2½ cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut in wheat; covered smut and stripe of barley; and oat smut. Is easily and quickly applied. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rates nor damage drills. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats or barley.

Prices: (4 oz. can 30c) (lb. can 75c) (5 lb. can \$3.25).

2% CERESAN for sorghums. Price: (1 lb. can 70c) (5 lb. can \$3.00).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL, a dip disinfectant for seed potatoes. The treatment is easy and quick. It is inexpensive, as 1 pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed at a cost of 1½ to 3 cents per bushel.

Prices: (2 oz. envelope 25c) (lb. can \$1.50) (5 lb. can \$6.50) (25 lb. drum \$30.00).

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR. is a dust disinfectant for treating field and sweet corn. Also for preventing the seed rotting of early planted corn. It is easily and quickly applied, harmless to seed, and does not materially slow up the rate of drop nor prevent accurate planting. It costs less than 3 cents per acre for the treatment of field corn. Two ounces per bushel is required.

Prices: (1½ oz. pkt. 13c) (lb. can 75c) (5 lb. can \$3.00) (25 lb. pail \$12.50).

SEMESAN is a general disinfectant for vegetable and flower seeds or bulbs, and for certain plant diseases. It is applied by the convenient dust or liquid method, and costs from ¼ to 1 cent a pound. Semesan is one of the standard fungicides for controlling brown patch of grasses.

Prices: (½ oz. envelope 10c) (2 oz. can 35c) (lb. can \$2.25) (5 lb. can \$10.00) (25 lb. pail \$46.00).

CUPROCIDE, the standard Red Copper Oxide for seed treatment, protects seed from damping-off and certain other fungus diseases. As a spray material, it controls damping-off of seedlings, and many blight and mildew fungi.

Prices, not prepaid: (4 ozs. 35c) (1 lb. 90c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

CUPROCIDE 54-Y, a Yellow Copper Oxide Fungicide Plant Spray Containing Cuprocide. A dry powder which mixes easily with water. Spray Cuprocide 54-Y on seed-bed soil and seedlings to protect the young plants from damping off. (Use Cuprocide to protect the seeds, and the seedlings before they break through the soil.) Cuprocide 54-Y replaces Cuprocide and is recommended also in place of Bordeaux mixture on Bordeaux sensitive plants. Controls certain foliage diseases on vegetables and flowers.

Prices: (3 lb. bag \$1.10) (case, 16-3 lb. \$15.35).

RED ARROW SPRAY. Non-poisonous. Kills chewing and sucking insects. Contains pyrethrum, derris and soap in convenient form. Kills chewing and sucking insects and leaves no poison residue. Easy to use. Economical.

Prices: (oz. bot. 35c) (4 oz. bot. \$1.00) (pt. glass \$2.85) (qt. \$5.00).

Pest Exterminators

NO. 16 CYANOGAS
BRASS GLASS AIR
FOOT PUMP DUSTER,
\$7.00; No. 36 Cyanogas
Hand Gun, \$3.00; and
the small Feeney hand
duster, 95c, are of
great assistance in ap-
plying Cyanogas for
woodchuck control.



CYANOGAS A-DUST, also known as Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide, is a slate-gray material that gives off hydrocyanic gas upon exposure to the air. This gas is deadly to the rodent and insect pests and kills them almost immediately. The residue is harmless. The label gives full instructions for use, and further literature will be furnished on request.

Prices: (100 lbs. \$25.00) (25 lb. tin \$10.00) (5 lb. tin \$3.00) (tin 75c) (½ lb. tin 45c).

SNAROL is a ready-prepared meal that you simply broadcast on the ground under vegetation. It will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling and it lasts a long time and is economical. Requires no preparation. The label gives complete directions. It is prepared for cut worms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs. Pests eat it at night and are quickly destroyed.

Prices: (1½ lb. pkg. 35c) (4 lb. pkg. 85c) (15 lb. bag \$3.00) (50 lb. bag \$8.00).



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER is not a bait. It is different. Simply enlarge entrances of nests with long shank screw driver or pointed stick; adjust spout on can and allow a small amount of Cyanogas to flow into the enlarged hole. This immediately destroys the queen and worker ants. Price: (4-oz. can 30c).

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT for fumigating greenhouses, bulbs in storage, mushroom houses, flour mills, warehouses, and for grain fumigation.

Prices: (100 lb. drum \$25.00) (25 lb. can \$10.00) (5 lb. can \$3.00).



TERRO ANT KILLER will rid your place of ants in 24 hours. It is suitable for use in the kitchen, around the ice box, and pantry, in stores, candy cases, and ice cream cabinets. In bakeries, confectioneries, around root beer stands.

Prices: (bottle, 7-dram, 25c; (2 fluid ounces, 50c).

ANTROL kills ants in the nests. Is a safe, sure, permanent, and scientific method. It is easy to use, economical. Safe around children and pets. Controls sweet and grease eating ants. Prices: (Antrol ready filled sets, containing 4 filled feeders 40c) (Antrol regular sets, 4 containers and a 4 oz. bot. syrup enough for 2 fillings 60c) (Antrol syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bot. 35c) (pt. bot. 50c). Can be mailed.



ANTROL ANT POWDER provides a quick relief from ants, roaches, silverfish. A special composition makes this powder kill quicker. Is easy and safe to use anywhere. Is endorsed by Good Housekeeping. Is ideal for apartments and damp summer homes.

Prices: (1¼-oz. can, 10c) (4½-oz. can, 25c).

ANTROL FLEA POWDER. Non poisonous, harmless to pets, deadly to fleas and lice. Acts in 15 minutes.

Prices: (2-oz. can, 25c) (12-oz. can, \$1.00 each).

ACME DAWG-GONE keeps dogs away from trees, shrubs or any place used as a smelling post. Hang tube with cap and cork removed at the point of approach. The odor escapes and keeps the dogs away.

Price: (tube 25c).

MOORE'S PREPARED POISON GRAIN serves as certain and speedy destruction to ground squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, rats, mice, and is easy to use, and will kill where traps and other devices fail.

Prices: (lb. can 40c) (10 lbs. \$3.75) (25 lb. drum \$7.50).

DEATH TO GOPHERS for the extermination of Gophers, Prairie Dogs, Squirrels, Ground Hogs and other rodents. A blend of such foods as rodents seek and readily consume. Ready to use tablets make the baiting a very simple problem for golf and country clubs, park and cemetery associations, farmers and ranchers.

Price: (bottle of 30 tablets 25c) (can of 125 tablets 50c).

RAT LUNCHES

A new, scientifically prepared rat exterminator that may be used anywhere. Wrapped in moisture proof packages in assorted colors. Packed in cellophane bags.

Prices: (15 lunches 25c) (35 lunches 50c).

BLAIR'S RED SQUILL kills rats and mice only. They die outdoors. Non-injurious to pets and domestic animals when used as directed. Can containing over one ounce.

Price: (Each 25c).

MOUSE SEED is a scientifically prepared mouse exterminator. It is a tiny imported seed scientifically treated in such a way that practically all the chemical is absorbed by the kernel. The mice gnaw the seed to reach the kernel, leaving the hull. Then they go outside to die.

Prices: (small pkg. 25c) (lb. can \$1.50).

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR is easy to apply; economical; very little required. Rats eat it in preference to food. It leaves no stain and dries up the carcass, leaving only the pelt.

Price: (30c each).

WEED KILLERS

DRY SODIUM ARSENITE (White), 95 per cent pure and containing the equivalent of 80 per cent arsenious oxide. Completely soluble in water. In solution it is the active ingredient of liquid arsenical weed killers, tree killers, poison baits; hide, skin and wood preservatives. Excellent in control of grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets.

Prices: (lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.50) (15 lbs. \$3.00).

SULPHATE OF IRON—COPPERAS—is a powder that is useful in helping to control dandelion. Use 2 pounds to 1 gallon of water.

Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (8 lbs. 50c) (20 lbs. \$1.00) (100 lbs. \$3.50).

"SPRAY WEEDS AWAY WITH ATLACIDE"
ATLACIDE — THE CHLORATE WEED KILLER — Nonpoisonous. Kill poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass, wild morning glory, other weeds and grasses with Atlacide. Kills completely by penetrating the roots.

Non-poisonous to animals or people. Odorless. Use as a spray. Harmless to hands. Apply with sprinkling can or pressure sprayer.

(5 lb. tins, kills 500 sq. ft. of weeds, \$1.50) (15 lb. tins, kills 1,500 sq. ft. of weeds, \$3.00) (50 lb. drums, kills 5,000 sq. ft. of weeds, \$5.40) (100 lb. drums, kills 10,000 sq. ft. of weeds, \$9.25).

"DUST AWAY YOUR WEEDS"
ATLACIDE DUSTING POWDER

Kills poison ivy and weeds on driveways, paths, tennis courts, around camps and playgrounds. Non-poisonous; kills roots; easy to use. Just dust on leaves.

Prices: (4 lb. duster tins 75c) (100 lb. drums \$9.00).

SODIUM CHLORATE. The principal action of chlorates is through the soil. When the roots of the plant absorb enough chemical the whole plant dies. An average amount of Sodium Chlorate to use is 6 lbs. per square rod, either dry or in solution in the early spring or late fall. Sodium Chlorate possesses a certain fire hazard.

Price: (100 lb. drum only \$9.75 each).



Feeds and Remedies

BIRD FOOD

Recleamed over our mills. Prices not prepaid.
CANARY seed forms the basis of all bird seeds.
(lb. 15c) (10 lbs. \$1.25).

LARGE IMPORTED RAPE or DWARF ESSEX RAPE.
(lb. 20c) (2 lbs. 35c) (10 lbs. \$1.75).

SMALL or SWEET GERMAN RAPE.
(lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

STERILIZED HEMP.

(lb. 15c) (2 lbs. 25c).

LETTUCE seed, white.

(lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.00).

MILLET seed, large yellow.

(lb. 10c) (2 lbs. 15c).

CUTTLE BONE. 4 to 6-inch selected pieces.

(10c each) (3 for 25c) (1/4 lb. 25c).

BIRD SAND.

(2-lb. bag 10c).

SUNFLOWER seed, selected and recleamed for parrots.

(lb. 15c) (2 lbs. 25c) (10 lbs. \$1.15).

GOLD SEAL MIXED BIRD SEED. (Dated when packed.) Containing recleamed canary, rape, hemp, millet, lettuce seed in proper proportions.

(2 lbs. 25c) (5 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$1.00).

POULTRY REMEDIES

PRATT'S POUlTRY REGULATOR.

(1 1/2-lb. pkg. 30c) (3 1/2-lb. pkg. 60c) (12 1/2-lb. carton \$1.75) (25-lb. drum \$3.00) (100-lb. bags \$10.25).

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER.

(14 ozs. 30c) (2 lbs. 60c).

PRATT'S R-P TABLETS.

(Small pkg. 25c) (medium pkg. 50c).

PRATT'S CHICK TABLETS. Formerly white diarrhoea tablets.

(Small pkg. 30c) (medium pkg. 60c).

PRATT'S POULTRY INHALANT. For roup, colds and bronchitis.

(Pint 60c each) (quart \$1.00).

PRATT'S SPLIT ACTION WORM CAPSULES. Get the worms in chickens and turkeys.

Adult Size

(50 Tablets \$ 0.60)

(100 Tablets 1.00)

(500 Tablets 5.00)

(1000 Tablets 10.00)

Chick Size

(50 Tablets \$0.35)

(100 Tablets .65)

(500 Tablets 3.25)

(1000 Tablets 6.50)

PRATT'S DISINFECTANT.

(Pint 40c) (quart 55c) (gallon \$1.50).

PRATT'S DOG FOOD (Cubed).

(lb. 10c) (5 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. 85c) (25 lbs. \$1.95) (100 lbs. \$7.50).

PRATT'S ROOST PAINT. Kills Poultry Lice.

(1/2-pint can 85c) (pint can \$1.50) (quart can \$2.25).

"BLACK LEAF" WORM POWDER. An odorless, tasteless, dry compound containing nicotine that mixes with the food and passes through the digestive tract unchanged until it reaches the intestines where it is released immediately. Saves handling of birds. The dose is 1/4 pound, mixed in a gallon of mash for 100 birds, fed the first thing in the morning.

Prices: (4 ozs., 100 birds, 75c) (1 1/2 lbs., 600 birds, \$3.00) (3 lbs., 1200 birds, \$5.60).

"BLACK LEAF" WORM PELLETS. Produced from "Black Leaf" Worm Powder.

Prices: (100 pellets, 100 birds, 85c) (500 pellets, 500 birds, \$3.25) (1000 pellets, 1000 birds, \$6.00).

CEL-O-GLASS

Is an ultra-violet ray window material made on a galvanized wire mesh base. Light in weight, strong, flexible, durable. Will support more than 200 pounds per square foot. Cannot break or shatter like ordinary glass. Keeps cold out, heat in. Installed with staples and hammers.

(36-inch width at 35c per lineal foot cut) (33c per lineal foot in rolls of 25 feet or over) not prepaid.

WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER is recommended as an economical and safe way for preservation of eggs. Put the eggs in a crock or jar and mix the Water Glass with water that has been boiled, using 12 parts of water to 1 part Water Glass, and pour it over the eggs. All the eggs should be covered with the mixture.

Prices, not prepaid: (pt. 25c) (qt. 40c) (1/2 gal. 60c) (gal. \$1.00).

Blatchford's

CALF MEAL is the original substitute for milk. Its efficiency is due to three things: It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. Therefore it is first in quality. It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. Therefore the finest and healthiest calves can be raised upon it. It is very economical. One pound makes a gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost of using milk. It is extremely palatable, easy to feed, and the calves can be raised from babyhood.

Prices, not prepaid: (25 lbs. \$1.25) (50 lbs. \$2.35) (100 lbs. \$4.50). Write for prices on large quantities.



BLATCHFORD'S CALF PELLETS same price as meal.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION REMEDIES

KOW-KARE is a concentrated tonic, conditioner, and regulator to promote assimilation, aid low cost milk production, and build up vigor for calving. A small dosage daily is a valued aid in getting more milk from the same feed, and averting many ills that threaten loss of dairy income. Give Kow-Kare a few weeks before and after calving and you will save many worries at this critical time.

Prices, not prepaid: (medium size 65c) (large size \$1.25) (6 large cans \$6.25).

BAG BALM for teat and udder ills, and all farm healing. Bag Balm combines the virtues of a refined medicated ointment with an exclusive liniment-like oil that penetrates and promotes quick healing. Dairymen testify to Bag Balm results for caked bag, sore teats, bunches, chapping, cuts, inflammation, common ills and injuries. Eliminates discomforts, often between milkings. Cannot taint the milk.

Price: (Big 10-oz. pkg. 60c).



GRANGE POKE ROOT COMPOUND for that serious disorder peculiar to cows—non-contagious garget—our Grange Poke Root Compound is favorably known to dairy-men. It is well to be prepared for the unexpected by keeping a can on hand always. Grange Poke Root Compound has been used for more than 25 years.

Price, not prepaid: (65c).

BAG BALM DILATORS—For quick healing of spider, scabs, bruises, internal injuries, or for hard milkers. Molded of smooth, ivory-like composition. Holds muscles in correct shape for unobstructed healing of teat canal. Will not melt or "give" under pressure. Patented fluted shaft carries healing ointment inside.

(25 Dilators, sterilized and packed in Bag Balm, 60c).



FERTILIZERS

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It will stimulate growth almost immediately. It is also used for top-dressing lawns, producing a thick velvet growth and discouraging the weeds. It is a highly concentrated nitrogenous product, containing 25 1/4 per cent ammonia, 20 1/4 per cent nitrogen. One pound to 200 square feet is sufficient application for lawns.

Prices, not prepaid: (1lb. 15c) (5 lbs. 35c) (10 lbs. 60c) (25 lbs. \$1.00) (50 lbs. \$1.60) (100 lbs. \$3.00). Larger quantities quoted on application.

NITRATE OF SODA is valuable for the nitrogen it contains. It is an excellent stimulant and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Hastens crop maturity because its action is quick. Contains about 20 per cent Nitrogen.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. 15c) (10 lbs. 70c) (100 lbs. \$3.25).

SUPERPHOSPHATE (45% Acid or Rock Phosphate) is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock, one of the elements required in a balanced fertilizer. It aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. Superphosphate is an efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

Prices, not prepaid: (25 lbs. \$1.00) (50 lbs. \$1.60) (100 lbs. \$3.00). Larger quantities quoted on application.

BONE MEAL extra fine, is a fertilizer recommended for lawns, rose bushes, grape vines, especially where a moderately slow fertilizer is needed for the deep-rooted shrubbery and where a perfectly safe fertilizer is required. It contains phosphoric acid and some nitrogen.

Prices, not prepaid: (5 lbs. 25c) (10 lbs. 40c) (25 lbs. 90c) (50 lbs. \$1.40) (100 lbs. \$2.25).

DRY BLOOD MEAL is well adapted to greenhouse use and as a top dressing on lawns. It produces a quick growth.

Prices, not prepaid: (3 lbs. 25c) (25 lbs. \$1.75) (50 lbs. \$2.20) (100 lbs. \$4.00).

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Is one of the most complete fertilizers known and one of the most popular for general fertilizing purposes. 100 pounds to 500 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (10 lbs. 25c) (25 lbs. 40c) (50 lbs. 60c) (100 lbs. 85c) (10 bags at 80c per 100 lbs.) (20 bags at 75c per 100 lbs.).

PEAT MOSS. For lawns, gardens, cold frames, hot beds, potting, and general planting. It is a soil conditioner, a source of humus; a means of controlling moisture, a perfect mulch. One bale will cover 100 square feet about three inches deep.

Colorado—(Household size, about one bushel, \$1.00) (half bale, about 85 pounds, \$1.85) (standard bale, \$3.50).

Canadian—(Standard bale, \$4.00).

POULTRY LITTER. Flaky peat moss from deposits in high altitudes. An efficient product for fowl and animal litter, with high water absorption.

Colorado—(Standard bale, \$3.40).

Canadian—(Standard bale, \$3.90).



VITAMIN B-1. Pellets and Pure Crystalline Powder Produces Amazing Reinvigorated Root Growth! Cattleya blooms twice normal size . . . 5-inch tea rose buds . . . Cottage tulips with 30-inch stems. Hyacinths with flower heads over 12 inches long . . . Snapdragons, 6 1/2 feet tall . . . Birds of Paradise with 16 huge flowers . . . Daffodils bigger than a salad plate on a 42-inch stalk thicker than man's thumb . . . Roses transplanted while flowering . . . Annuals, perennials and shrubs transplanted without soil on roots . . . Root-rot stopped in valuable trees. 100 pellets makes 2,000 gallons of solution; enough for a season in the average garden. \$1.00. B-1 Vitamizer Hose Attachment, \$1.00.



VIGORO is a specially prepared plant food for better lawns, flowers, and gardens. It provides an economical, practical, and effective way to secure fine results. It is clean, odorless, easy to apply. Can be sown by hand like grass seed or applied with a spreader. Complete directions for applying Vigoro for all plants are contained in every bag. Sow at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. 10c) (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).



FERTILIZER SPREADERS

	Spread	Capacity	Weight
Baby Lawn	16 in.	15 lbs.	12 lbs. \$3.30
Sacco 3318	18 in.		12 1/2 lbs. 4.25
Home Lawn	18 in.	30 lbs.	20 lbs. 6.50
M 241	24 in.	70 lbs.	48 lbs. 16.00
Perfect	36 in.	150 lbs.	120 lbs. 54.75

These distributors will also sow grass seed and poison feed and chemicals. The Perfect number is equipped with 4-inch balloon tires. Wheel and tire 26 inches high.



SACCO is a fine commercial fertilizer; a combined soil rectifier and growth producer for use on lawns, gardens, flowers, trees, potted plants and vegetables. It is a well balanced preparation containing all the feeding elements essential to the perfect growth and development of all plants. A single Sacco application can be depended upon to make grass and vegetables grow vigorously, and to make flowers and shrubbery beautiful with blooms and foliage. This plant food gives quick results, is easy to apply, and very economical. Use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

Prices, not prepaid: (lb. can 10c) (5-lb. pkg. 45c) (10-lb. pkg. 85c) (25-lb. bag \$1.50) (50-lb. bag \$2.50) (100-lb. bag \$4.00).

NITRAGIN is a regular moist, soil-like culture packed in tins. It is easy to apply and is used for inoculating seed of alfalfa, soy beans, clovers, and all legumes. The directions are on every can. When ordering, always state the size desired and specify the kind of seed on which the Nitragin is to be used.

	Each	Garden size Nitragin for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas. Incubates from 1 oz. to 4 lbs. seed. Price: (10c).
Alfalfa, All Clovers 1/2 bu.	\$0.30	Small size \$.30
1 bu.	.50	5 bu. .58
2 1/2 bu.	1.00	25 bu. 2.60
Peas, Vetch, Beans, Austrian Winter Peas		
1/2 bu.	\$0.25	
1 bu.	.35	
5 bu.	1.50	
Soy Beans, Cow Peas.		
Small size		\$.30
5 bu.		.58
25 bu.		2.60

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PRUNERS—TRIMMERS

No. 129 PICKING SHEARS. Light, strong, 6-in. shears for picking and thinning fruit and flowers. (25c each.)

No. 151 PRUNING SHEARS. 9-in. forged cutlery steel blades; red enameled handles, volute spring. (75c each.)

No. 230 PRUNING SHEARS. 9-in. forged cutlery steel blades; two color enameled handles, brass springs, ratchet nut. (\$1.25 each.)

No. 230P PRUNING SHEARS. 9-in. forged cutlery steel blades; full polished handles, brass springs, ratchet lock nut. (\$1.75 each.)

SNAP-CUT PRUNERS. Easy and clean cutting.

No. 119. 8-in. long, chrome finish. (\$2.00 each.)

No. 118 Ladies' Size. 6-in. long. (\$1.25 each.)

No. 9 Junior. 7 1/4 in. long. (\$1.00 each.)

No. 055 LONG WOODEN HANDLE PRUNER. 22-inch handle, 28 inches over all. (\$2.45 each.)

No. 15 FLINT EDGE LONG HANDLED PRUNER. 20 in. handles, 25 inches overall. Low priced but good quality. (\$1.00 each.)

No. 1312 TIP TOP TREE TRIMMER. 12-foot handle in 4-foot jointed sections. Cuts one inch branches. (\$2.50 each.)

GRASS SHEARS

V-52 GRASS SHEARS. Full polished blade. (75c each.)

No. 17 FLINT EDGE GRASS SHEARS. Cast steel hardened tempered blades, red enameled handles. (50c each.)

No. 1 GRASNIP. Full polished, ground, tempered blades. (\$1.00)

No. 57 EZY-CUT GRASS SHEARS. Red enameled pressed steel handles, offset. Tempered steel blades. (79c each.)

SMALL HAND TOOLS

GARDEN DIBBLES. Very simple for transplanting plants and bulbs. Weight 1 pound. Wood or iron handle. (Each 65c.)

No. 802 PRONGED CULTIVATOR. Strong, non-bending tines and wide set claws, prevents clogging. Long wood handle. (10c each.)

ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Hand made from tool steel. Very suitable for digging dandelions as well as cutting asparagus. (40c each.)

THE IDEAL WEEADER. No. 200, is a very fine weeder for use in gardens. Made of special high grade steel. Will last a lifetime. (30c each.)

HAND WEEADER. No. 87, made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges and baked black enameled handle. (20c each.)

SPRINKLERS

No. 71 TWIN SPRINKLER. Operates on low or high pressure. Die-cast of zinc, brass lined. (35c each.)

No. 165 PARKWAY FAN SPIKE SPRINKLER. Throws a spray over rectangular area about 4 by 20 feet away from hose. (30c each.)

BUNNY SPRINKLER. Looks like a bunny. Runs like a bunny. Sprinkles evenly up to 40 feet. (\$1.05 each.)

SQUARE SPRAY. Sprinkles a square while whirling. (53c each.)

NOBBY SPRINKLER SET. Four to a set; adjustable brass head, works on high or low pressure. Two end caps per set. (\$2.10 per set) (55c each.)

"POPPY" SPRINKLER. Sprinkles 34 ft. to 48 ft. in a gentle fine mist. 5 1/2 in. high on hexagon base. Brass plated head and arms cast in one piece of alloy. Very durable. (\$1.32 each.)

WHIRLING FAIRY SPRINKLER. Throws a drenching spray 30 ft. to 50 ft. in diameter. Height 11 in. Base 8 in. wide, finished in red enamel. Simple, dependable, rugged. Whirling head of heavy wrought brass. (\$1.58 each.)

FLARING ROSE SPRINKLER. A fanlike spray which emits a sheet of tiny jets like gentle rain. Especially adapted for sprinkling flowers and delicate foliage. (55c each.)

HOSE NOZZLES

PAT NOZZLE. A low priced quality nozzle with real value. Adjustable. (35c each.)

PEORIA NOZZLE. Heavy, all-brass construction, nickel plated. Throws an even spray or heavy, coarse stream, and then a complete shutoff. (55c each.)

RAINBOW NOZZLE. Precision made heavy large sized nozzle. Adjustable. Will not leak. (60c each.)

GARDEN TROWELS

No. 804 TRANSPLANTING TROWEL. Narrow blade, enameled in bright colors. (10c each.)

No. 800 GARDEN TROWEL. 12 inches long, made of 18-gauge steel with turned hardwood handle. (10c each.)



PROTECT YOUR HANDS

with these

SOFT LEATHER GLOVES

Specially designed to give you everything you want in a garden glove.

All-Leather

DIRT-PROOF

Durable

SOFT AS KID

Easy to Wear

WASHABLE

Being all-leather, Ezzy Wear gloves give complete protection against dirt, scratches, bruises, stains, infection. Yet their amazing softness and pliability, the result of a special processing, make them extra comfortable. Cling to the hands and practically give you BAREHAND FREEDOM.

Economical—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for GARAGE, HOUSEWORK, PAINTING, YARD, FURNACE, ETC. Sizes for WOMEN (small, medium, large) and MEN (small, medium, large). A real value at 75 cents a pair, postpaid. (2 prs. \$1.40.)

Germaco Hotkaps



HOTKAPS are waxed paper cones easily set out in quantities over seeds or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, winds, hail, birds, and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25 per cent. Crops mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier and bring premium prices.

(Per 1,000, \$10.75) (250 package with Setter and Tamper \$4.00) (100 package with Setter and Tamper \$2.75) (25 package with paper seitter 50c) (Steel Setter and Tamper \$1.50) (Garden Setter 50c) (Tamper 25c) not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUPER HOTENTS. 14x18 inches.

(Per 1,000, \$13.50) (Setter for same \$1.75).

TRANSPLANTING BANDS. Plants

are started in these bands and set in the field and they never know they have been moved. Transplant single plants into these bands and when the weather is settled set the plants in the garden without removing the band. Growth is not retarded and the plant is further advanced. Prices with folding bottoms; prepaid if included with sufficient other goods.



	Doz.	100	250	1,000
2-P. 2 in. by 2 in.....		\$0.15	\$0.65	\$1.25
3-P. 3 in. by 3 in.....		20	.75	1.75
4-P. 4 in. by 4 in.....		.25	.85	2.00

SPRAY PUMPS

NEW BIGHEAD TYPE SUPERBUILT SPRAYERS. This new type of sprayer provides a large opening for filling and permits the owner to clean and remove all residue from the tank quickly and easily. Tanks are substantially built of heavy galvanized steel, or sheet copper. The High Pressure Unit Pump is equipped with a self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger that develops many times more air per stroke than any sprayer manufactured. It is easy to open, easy to seal and easy to clean. The aphis angle nozzle permits spraying underneath the leaves. The spray cap can also be attached direct to the extension rod. These pumps will spray whitewash, cold water paints, shingle stain, stock dips, and all disinfectants and insecticides.



Prices With Galvanized Steel Tanks		Each
No. 32G-3	Gal. Weight	9 1/2 lbs.
No. 34G-3 1/2	Gal. Weight	11 lbs.
No. 44G-4	Gal. Weight	12 lbs.
No. 12G-2	Gal. Fun-L-Fill	8 lbs.
No. 23G-3 1/2	Gal. Fun-L-Fill	9 lbs.
		3.00

12-GALLON WHEEL-BARROW SPRAYER

ER develops 150-pound pressure and has a capacity of 12 gallons. With its heavy galvanized tank, suction agitation, 6 ft. of 1 1/2-inch high pressure spray hose and 2-ft. brass extension rod, it is an efficient portable spraying outfit designed for narrow row crops, shrubbery, garden truck and small orchards. A real outfit for spraying dairy barns, poultry houses and all farm buildings. Weight, each, 42 lbs. (\$31.70, each, \$12.00) not prepaid.



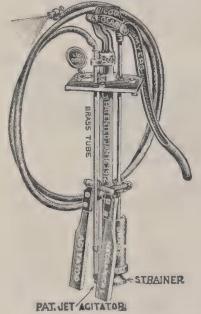
NO. 210 DOBBINS SUPERBILT FLAME SPRAYER

An outfit of great service and utility, burns kerosene, distillate or stove oil with a flame temperature of 2000° Fahrenheit. Uses: burning weeds, brush, rubbish and trash, disinfecting poultry houses, kennels, etc. Heating water tanks and feed cookers, thawing pipes, melting ice and snow, killing grasshoppers, crickets, setting backfires for fire control. Made from heavy galvanized steel with seamless dependable pump. Balanced handle design on torch for ease and comfort in operation. Packed singly. (\$15.35, not prepaid.)



R318-B COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP

The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel bolted fast at its upper end to the head of the barrel. By this arrangement the working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid that is to be sprayed, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the necessity of a suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid in a simple form. Base fits 8x8 inch hole. Weight, 40 lbs. (Complete with 15 ft. of hose and nozzle, \$17.00. (R318 without hose or nozzle, \$12.50.)



PARAGON SPRAYERS are positively first-class white-washing machines as well as tree-spraying machines. The spray nozzle cannot clog, no matter how dirty the liquid, as the liquid passes through the automatic self-strainer before entering the pump. A heavy, steady pressure is easily obtained. These are very well constructed and lasting and durable machines. A guarantee is furnished with every one.



PARAGON No. 1. capacity 6 gallons; equipment 5 feet special 6-ply spray hose, 5 feet spray pipe, 1 brass mist spray nozzle, 1 brass straight spray nozzle, 1 steel spray nozzle for whitewash and cold water paint. (\$17.75) not prepaid.



No. 1

PARAGON No. 3, capacity 12 gallons; equipment 7 1/2 feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame with either one or two wheels. (\$23.50 each) not prepaid.

CONTINUOUS SPRAYER, tin tank and pump. This is well adapted to a variety of small jobs. It throws a continuous stream or fine mist. Operates with more ease than the common tin sprayer. (75c, or with glass tank and the pump, \$1.00 each.)

ONE QUART TIN SPRAYER, is well constructed, easily operated, and very serviceable for household use and for small jobs. (Each 40c)

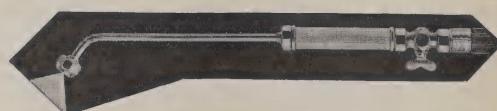
10 Oz. Tin Sprayer is a very convenient size for small jobs of household spraying. (25c each.)

NO. 327 1/2 MYERS LITTLE GIANT BRASS BUCKET SPRAY PUMP. Complete with hose. Fine spray sprinkling and solid stream nozzles. Will carry pressure on nozzle from 50 to 100 pounds. Can throw solid stream fifty feet. (Price not prepaid, \$4.50 each.)



No. 327 1/2

Arnold Garden Hose Sprayer consists of a shut-off, a cartridge chamber and an extension spraying nozzle. The regular water pressure forces the solution out of the nozzle in a fine mist. Special soluble cartridges for insect and plant disease control fit the cartridge chamber. Water passes through the chamber, dissolves the cartridge providing correct control solution. A very easy, effective and economical means of applying fungicides, insecticides and fertilizer to plants, shrubs and lawns.



Garden Hose Sprayer: (Each \$3.50).

Cartridges—Pyrethrum-Rotenone, Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead, Fertilizer: (35c each, 5 for \$2.00).

Combination Set, standard garden hose sprayer and six assorted cartridges. (\$5.00.)

SUNDRIES

DUSTERS



NO. 200 DOBBINS SUPERBILT CRANK DUSTER. A powerful machine for field dusting and for use in large areas. Provided with a positive feed and indicator that can be quickly set to accurately control quantity. The

powerful air-blast breaks up the powder to a fine uniform dust. Dusting equipment includes four 15-inch pipes, 1 branch connection, 2 elbows, 2 nozzles. Capacity 5 to 10 pounds. Weight 15 pounds. Not prepaid: (\$12.70 each.)

MODEL C-3 ROOT CRANK HAND GUN. A very practical duster for small acreages. Operates easily and requires no lubrication. Can be raised or lowered for high or low plants or can be swung to rear of operator. Can be adjusted instantly to distribute from one to twenty pounds of dust per acre. Hopper capacity, 7½ pounds. Net weight, 12 pounds. (Each \$18.00.)

MODEL C2 ROOT CHALLENGE DUSTER. Particularly designed for market growers. Well constructed. Perfectly balanced. Feed adjustment per acre 4 to 25 lbs. Capacity 7½ lbs. (Each \$14.00.)

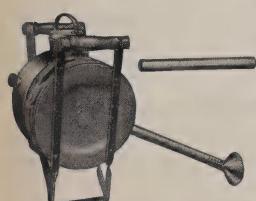


FEENEY DUSTERS, a handy size for house and garden use. Length is 16 inches. Capacity approximately 1 pint. Is ideal for applying insecticide dusts to vegetables, flowers, shrubs, small fruits. Also for use in killing moths, ants, roaches, chicken lice, etc.

Model B, not prepaid: (70c.)
Model BX with extension spout, not prepaid: (95c.)

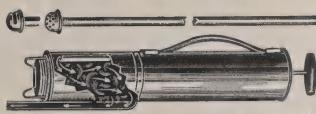
VERMOREL SINGLE ACTION BELLOWS TYPE DUSTER is very light and compact in construction. Weighs 11 pounds; capacity, 9 to 15 pounds. Equipped with brush agitator which, through correct agitation, eliminates choking and clogging and the annoyance and loss of time. (\$16.75 each.)

PLATZ GREEN HAND DUSTER. Capacity 2 to 4 pounds. Light, compact, sturdy, and efficient. Large, powerful bellows; 30-inch extension with spreader. Easy to work and regulate. Practically indestructible; wearing parts can be easily replaced. Excellent for dusting either hill crops or undersides of foliage. Handles any dust that can be used in larger outfits. Not prepaid: (\$7.75 each.)



DOBBINS NEW TYPE DUST GUN. This small duster is very convenient for small plots and it will handle all powder insecticides. Will be found very suitable and handy for poultry and household dusting. Has a 24-inch extension tube, nozzles for dusting either top or underside, positive check valve. Capacity ¾ pound. Weight 2 pounds.

No. 132, Garden and Field Use: (\$1.00 each).
No. 133, Poultry and Kennel Use: (95c each).



AN INDESTRUCTIBLE ALL METAL TOOL
MADE OF HEAVY METAL.
WEIGHT 1½ POUNDS
OVERALL LENGTH 4 FEET 6 INCHES
SQUARE SPKES 1¼ INCHES LONG.

USED AS SPIKER

USED AS TAMPER

PACK MFG CO

OMAHA, NEBR

BEST PRICE

© 1938

SPIKE-TAMP

"THE LAWN MAKER'S FRIEND"



SPIKE-TAMP is the most wonderful lawn tool ever produced. Amazing results follow its use. SPIKE-TAMP soon pays for itself in saving of seed, fertilizer, plant food, and water. This two-in-one tool is guaranteed a lifetime against breakage. SPIKE-TAMP is useful from early spring till late fall. Should always be used when seeding or when spreading fertilizer or plant food. Besides these uses, spiking aerates the soil, improves the drainage, and cultivates the roots. Grass seed planted should always be tamped. SPIKE-TAMP is very useful in the garden to pulverize the soil. Not prepaid: (\$4.50 each.)

ROOT WEED KILLER. Very convenient for exterminating dandelions, plantain, buckhorn, etc. Fill the chamber with dry ammonia sulphate and use as a cane, set the end on center weed and push down to stop and lift up.

Not postpaid: (\$1.35 each.)

CORN PLANTERS



No. 306

ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER is an All-Steel Rotary Planter that has a positive feed and four changes of discs. It will plant corn, amber cane, kafir, sudan grass, milo maize, beans, peas, etc. Is very simple in structure, and works very easily, as it is arranged to drop 1, 2, or 3 grains at a time. Mailing weight, 10 lbs.

Not postpaid: (Each, \$2.25.)



Eclipse

NO. 306 CORN PLANTER has a flexible and adjustable iron drop. Very simple in construction and will work in any soil. Has an iron seed box and iron channel. The foot is made of polished steel. Weight, 7 pounds.

Not prepaid: (Each \$1.25.)

SEED SOWERS



CYCLONE SEED SOWER sows and distributes evenly seeds of clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip. The label gives complete instructions.

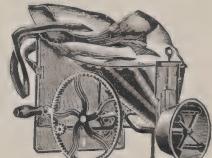
Not prepaid: (Each, \$2.25.)

Postpaid: (Each, \$2.50.)

GENUINE CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER

holds 22 quarts, is strongly constructed of heavy steel and duck. Control regulates the flow of grain. Strong, efficient, easy to operate. Mailing weight, 8 pounds.

Not prepaid: (Each, \$4.75.)



Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

A Complete Factory Catalog Sent on Request

Space will not permit us to fully list and describe the entire Planet Jr. Line of Garden Tools. The few that we are showing on this and the next page are the best known of this world-famous line. However, we will gladly send a complete Planet Jr. Catalog free of charge, on request.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, \$18.75



This accurate, easy running tool sows all garden seeds from smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage. By removing the seeder and substituting the tool frame you have a complete Single Wheel Hoe which plows, hoes, cultivates easily and thoroughly all through the season.

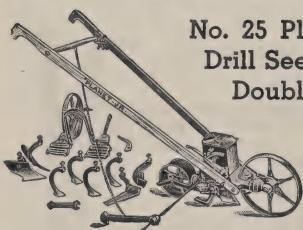
NO. 4-D HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

Less the cultivating attachments.

(Each \$14.75.)

Holds 2½ quarts.
Weight, 50 lbs.

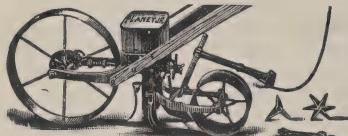
No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe \$22.50



Holds 2½ quarts.
Weight, 61 lbs.

This is a splendid combination for a family garden, onion grower or large-scale gardener. As a seeder it is the same as the No. 4 and does the same accurate work. Can be used as a Double Wheel Hoe to straddle rows. Hoes work close without injuring plants; cultivator teeth and plows do thorough work. Cutting tools specially hardened. Two acres a day can be worked with this tool.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder



\$18.00

Holds 3 quarts.
Weight, 43 lbs.

A favorite tool with onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. Has 15-inch steel driving wheel. The V-shaped opening plow is adjustable for depth and leaves the seed in a narrow line, permitting close, rapid cultivation with wheel hoes. Sows uniformly in drills or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Where the acreage is sufficient to warrant the use of separate seeders and wheel hoes, we specially recommend this very popular drill.

No. 300 Drill Seeder \$20.00

11½-in. Rear Wheel with Flat Face

No. 300-A Drill Seeder \$20.00

9-in. Rear Wheel with Concave Face

A plow or disc seeder for all seeds from the smallest up to and including peas, beans and corn. Growers of peas and beans will appreciate this seeder as it does not break the seed and sows with great regularity. Only three pieces each with thirteen holes, making ample adjustment for various seeds. Hopper holds four quarts and is removable, which makes easy filling.



No. 157-A Planet Jr. Two-Row Horse Seeder

This two-row outfit saves half the planting time wherever there is more than can be taken care of by a hand machine. Can be used for bed or flat planting. Two No. 300-A Seeder Units are used and it will plant rows from 14 to 36 inches apart. Weight packed, 147 pounds. Not prepaid: (Each \$48.00).

Planet Jr. Tractor Seeders

651-J Six Row	\$150.00
451-F Four Row	93.50
451-H Four Row	90.00

No. 4 Iron King Steel Frame Seeder The Lettuce Seeder, \$17.75

The No. 4 Iron King Seeder is constructed of steel throughout. That makes it practically indestructible. It is very simple to operate and has fewer and less complicated parts than any other seeder. This seeder has a 15-inch front wheel, each with 2½-inch tires. It is equipped with 2 seed plates, 1 regular iron agitator, 1 brush agitator for tender seeds. The hopper is easily removed, marking it a very simple matter to empty the seed can without turning the seeder completely over. The V-shaped shoe makes it possible to sow all seeds in an exact line and at a uniform depth. This machine excels as a Lettuce Seed planter, but it will also sow other seeds efficiently.



No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator, \$3.70

The No. 119 High Wheel Garden Plow and Cultivator is a very handy tool for the back yard garden. The 24-inch steel wheel makes it an easy running tool, especially if the ground is rough or has not been carefully prepared. It is equipped with a 1¼-inch cultivating tooth, a 4-inch cultivating tooth, plow and reversible scuffle blade, all of which are useful and make gardening operations easier.



11½-W.
\$3.85

1 5-prong cultivating attachment
1 2-prong cultivating tooth plow

Low Priced Garden Plows

No. 120-a High Wheel. 2 in. cultivator tooth, 10 in. sweep and plow. \$2.65

No. 120 same equipment as above plus reversible scuffle blade. \$2.85.

No. 215 Planet Jr. Fertilizer Attachment

This is a light, inexpensive, practical tool for side dressing, growing crops; making possible a maximum return for a minimum application as it places the fertilizer where it will do the most good. It is used with Planet Jr. No. 119 High Wheel Garden Plow and will handle any dry commercial fertilizer. Capacity of Hopper 30 lbs. Packed, weight 17 lbs.

Not prepaid (\$6.50). (Covers extra, 70c.) (Stand extra, 50c.)

Extras for Planet Jr. Hand Tools

6-inch Hoes, pair.....	\$1.30	Double Moldboard plows,
7½-inch Hoes, pair.....	1.50	each \$1.70
9-inch Hoes, pair.....	1.70	Onion Harvester, 8-inch, each 1.75
Cultivator Teeth, all steel, No. 1395, each.....	.35	Handles, pair 1.25
Plows for single wheel Hoes, each.....	1.15	Bent Handles, pair 1.25
Plows for double wheel Hoes, pair.....	1.40	Rakes, three-tooth, pair ..... .90
		Rakes, five-tooth, pair 1.50
		Disc Hoes, pair 3.75

No. 2 Planet Jr. Lawn Edger

A handy tool for quickly and easily shearing grass along cement walks and drives. Does a neat, attractive job without stooping. Weight 3¾ lbs. Price \$1.25.

INDEX

AMOUNT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS SOWN TO THE ACRE

ACHILLIA	48	Artichoke, Jerusalem. Roots.	400 to 500 lbs.	Leek. ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	2 to 4 lbs.
Acorculinum	34	Artichoke. 1 oz. to 400 plants.		Lettuce. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	2 to 3 lbs.
Adonis	34	Asparagus. 1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.		Melon, Musk. 1 oz. to 75 hills.	4 to 5 lbs.
Ageratum	32	Beans, Dwarf. 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.	40 to 60 lbs.	Melon, Water. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	15 lbs.
Agrostemma	43	Beets. Table. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	6 lbs.	Nasturtiums. 2 ozs. to 10 ft. of drill.	8 lbs.
Alfalfa	43	Beets, Sugar. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	12 to 20 lbs.	Oxra. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	2 to 3 lbs.
Alyssum	34, 48	Beets, Mangold. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.	7 lbs.	Onion Seed. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 lbs.
Amaranthus	34	Brussels Sprouts. ½ oz. to 3,000 plants.		Onion sets for sets.	4 to 5 lbs.
Amber Cane	61	Cabbage. 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	1/4 to ½ lb.	Parsnips. 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.	10 to 15 lbs.
Anchusa	34, 48	Cauliflower. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 lbs.	Parsley. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	8 to 10 lbs.
Annual Flower Mixtures	47	Celery. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1/4 lb.	Peaches, Garden. 1 lb. to 150 ft. of drill.	5 to 6 lbs.
Antirrhinum	32, 44	Chicory. ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 lbs.	Pepper. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	2 to 3 lbs.
Ant Killers	72	Corn. 1 lb. to 100 hills.	120 to 150 lbs.	Peaches, Field. In drills.	60 to 75 lbs.
Anthemis	48	Cowpeas. Broadcast.		Pumpkin. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	1/4 lb.
Apples	57	Cress. ¼ oz. to 100 ft. drill.	2 lbs.	Radish. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	75 to 100 lbs.
Apricots	57	Cucumbers. 1 oz. to 75 hills.	3 to 5 lbs.	Salsify. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	2 to 3 lbs.
Arsenite of Lead	70	Dill. ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	1/4 lb.	Spinach. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	8 lbs.
Artichoke	2, 32	Eggplant. 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	1/4 lb.	Squash, Summer. 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	10 lbs.
Asparagus	2	Endive. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4½ lbs.	Squash, Winter. 8 ozs. to 100 hills.	2 lbs.
Asphodel	37	Kale. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1/4 lb.	Tobacco. 1 oz. to 4,000 plants.	3 to 4 lbs.
Artemisia	37	Kohlrabi. ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.	Tomato. 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1/4 lb.
Asters	32, 34, 48			Turnip. 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	4 to 6 lbs.
Atalante	72				
BABY'S BREATH	35				
Bag Balm	49				
Balloon Vine	35				
Balsam	32, 35				
Barberry	68				
Barley	68				
Bachelor Button	36				
Beans	2, 3, 69				
Beauty Bush	54				
Beets	4, 69				
Beard Tongue	42				
Birch	56				
Bird Food	73				
Blackberry	50				
Black-eyed Susan	34				
Blazing Hearts	43				
Blue Lace Flower	35				
Boysenberry	59				
B-K Products	71				
Brachycome	37				
Broccoli	64				
Brome Grass	64				
Broom Corn	61				
Bruceella Sprouts	61				
Buckwheat	68				
Buddleia	54				
Butterfly Bush	54				
CABBAGE	6, 7, 32				
Calacalia	32				
Calendula	32				
California Poppy	38				
Callopis	35				
Campanula	36				
Camomile	38				
Canary Bird Vine	35				
Candytuft	35				
Caraway	35				
Carnation	32, 36				
Carrots	8				
Casablanca	17				
Caster Bean	36				
Catchfly	36				
Cauliflower	5, 32				
Celeriac	11				
Celery	9, 32				
Celosia	73				
Centaurea	36, 48				
Cerealia	71				
Cord, Swiss	4				
Cherries	58				
Chervil	9				
Chicory	11				
Chinese Cabbage	7				
Chinese Woolflower	36				
Chives	29, 32				
Chrysanthemum	36, 48				
Citron	17				
Clarkia	36				
Clematis	36				
Climbing Mixture	47				
Clovers	63				
Cobcea	36				
Cockscomb	36				
Coleus	37				
Collards	11				
Collections	33				
Columbine	37, 48				
Coprosma	37, 48				
Corn	10-11, 66				
Cosmos	7				
Cress	11				
Crested Wheat Grass	64				
Cucumbers	12				
Currants	53				
Cut Flower Mixture	47				
Cypress Vines	37				
DAHLIA	37, 50				
Daisies	32, 37, 48				
Delphinium	32, 38, 48				
Dewberries	59				
Dianthus	43, 49				
Digitalis	39				
Dill	29				
Dimorphotheca	37				
JAPANESE HOP	39				
Job's Tears	39				
Johnson Grass	34				
Joseph's Coat	34				
Junipers, Spreading	57				
KAFFIR CORN	61				
Kale	13				
Kentucky Blue Grass	65				
Kochia	39				
Kohlrabi	13				
Kow-Kare	73				
Kudzu Vine	39, 53				
LACE FLOWER	35				
Lady Slipper	35				
Lantana	39				
Larkspur	32, 39, 48				
Lathyrus	38, 49				
Leek	13				
SACCO	74				
Sage	29, 32				
Salpiglossis	43				
Salsify	28				
Scarlet (Scarlet Sage)	32, 44				
Santa Verbena	44				
Scorzonera	7				
Scrobbies	44, 49				
Scarlet Flax	44				
Scarlet Runner Bean	44				
Schizanthus	44				
Sea Lavender	49				
Seed Disinfectants	70, 71, 72				
Seeds	71, 72				
Semesan	77, 78				
Shade Trees	56				
Shasta Daisies	57				
Shrubs	54, 55				
Smilax	44				
Snapdragon	32, 44				
Snowball	55				
Snowberry	55				
Snow-on-the-Mountain	44				
Sod Bacteria	70, 71, 72				
Sorghums	68				
Speltz	68				
Spinach	27				
Spiried	55				
Sprayers, Dusters	76, 77				
Sprinklers	75				
Squash	28, 29				
Statice	32, 44, 49				
Stock Beets	69				
Stocks	61				
Strawberries	44				
Strawflowers	39				
Sudan Grass	61				
Sumac	61				
Sunflowers	44, 61				
Swan River Daisy	37				
Sweet Clover	63				
Sweet Corn	10, 11				
Sweet Peas	45, 49				
Sweet Potatoes	26, 32				
Sweet Rocket	45				
Sweet Scented Shrub	45				
Sweet Sultan	45				
Sweet William	45				
Swiss Chard	4				
TAMARIX	54				
Timothy	64				
Thithonia	46				
Tobacco	28				
Tomatoes	30, 32				
Tools, etc.	75, 77, 78				
Transplanting Bands	75				
Trees	56				
Tripteron	51				
Tuberose	31				
Turnips	31				
Tufted Pansies	32, 46				
VEGETABLE Plants and Roots	32				
Vegetable Seeds	2-31, 33				
Verbena	32, 44				
Vernicia	49				
Vetch	68				
Viburnum	55				
Vigoro	74				
Vine Mixture	74				
Vines	53				
Violet	32, 46				
Viscaria	46				
Vitamin "B"	74				
WALLFLOWER	46				
Water Cress	11				
Water Glass Egg Preserver	73				
Weed Killers	72				
Weigela	52				
Wheat	69				
Wild Cucumber	69				
Willow	56				
Winged Burning Bush	55				
Wisteria	36				
Woolflower	36				
XERANTHEMUM	32, 46				
ZINNIAS	32, 46				

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Zone.....	

For Description See Catalog Pages as follows:

Page

Alfalfa	62
Alsike	61
Apples	57
Asparagus	2, 32
Barley	68
Beans	2, 3, 69
Beets	4, 69
Berries	58-59-60
Cabbage	6, 7, 32
Cane	61
Cantaloupe	16-17
Carrot	8
Cauliflower	5, 32
Celery	9, 32
Cherries	58
Clover	63
Corn, Field	61, 66, 67
Corn, Sweet	10, 11
Cowpeas	52
Cucumbers	12
Dahlias	37, 50
Dusters	77
Eggplant	13, 32
Fertilizers	74
Flax	49, 68
Flower Bulbs	49, 50, 51
Flower Plants	32, 48, 49
Flower Seeds	34-47
Grapes	60
Grasses	64, 65
Implements	75, 76, 77, 78, 79
Insecticides	70, 71, 72
Kafir Corn	61
Leeks	13
Lettuce	14, 15
Mangel Wurzel	69
Millet	63
Milo Maize	61
Nursery Stock	49-60
Oats	68
Onions	20, 21
Peas	23
Peppers	22, 32
Pieplant	25, 32
Planet Jr. Tools	78-79
Plums	58
Pop Corn	67
Potatoes	26
Poultry Remedies	73
Pumpkins	24
Radish	24, 25
Rape	68, 73
Roses	52-53
Rutabagas	31
Rye	68
Shrubs	54, 55
Sorghums	61
Spinach	27
Sprayers	76
Squash	28, 29
Sudan Grass	61
Timothy	64
Tomatoes	30, 32
Trees	56, 57
Turnips	31
Watermelons	17, 18
Wheat	68

OVER

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Page 31
for
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▼
See Our
13 Different
Annual Flower
Mixtures
on
Page 47

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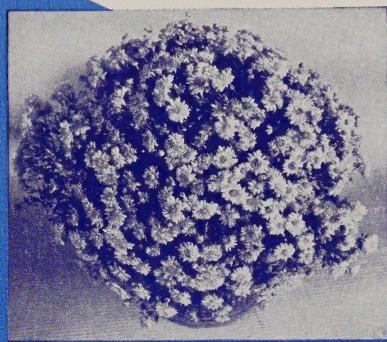


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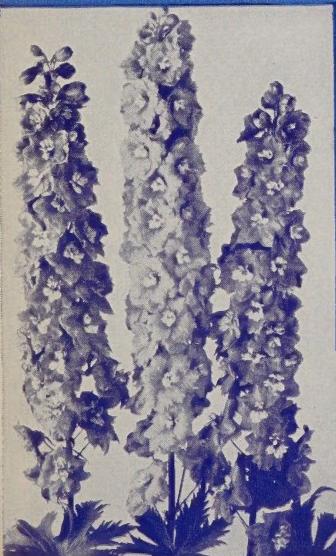


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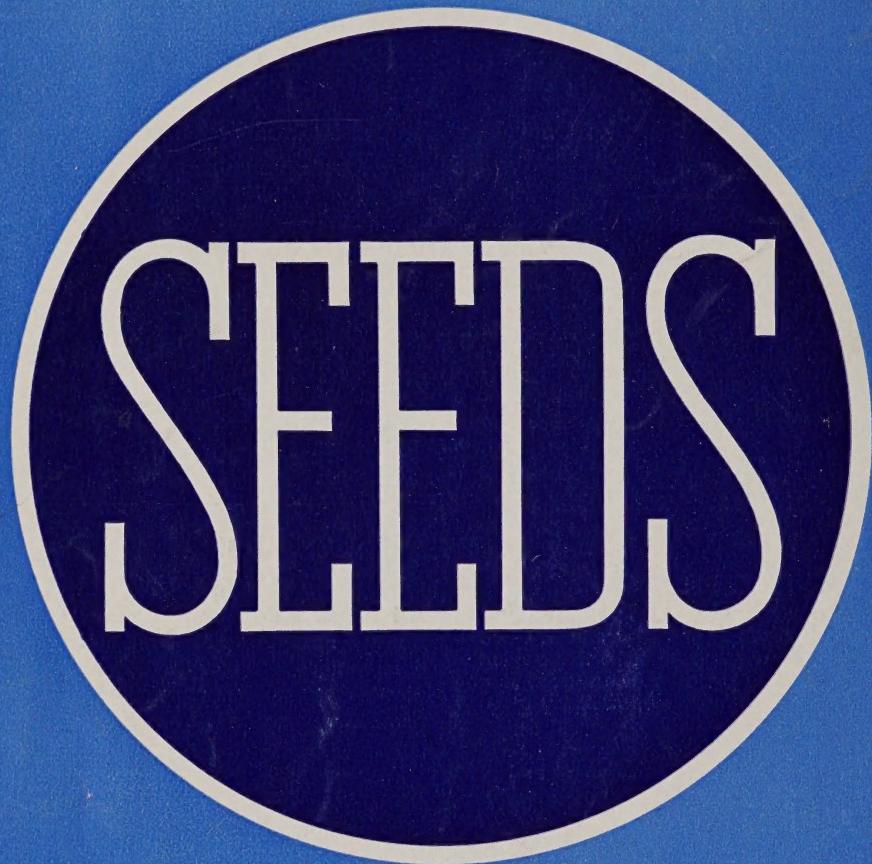
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